THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

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### CLUBS.

We were the recipient yesterday of three more clubs, one from Wolf Pitt, Onslow county, another from Beverly, Anson county, and still another from Mount Gilead, Montgomery county. These clubs were in addition to quite a number of separate subscribers. We hope others yet will do likewise.

### CONSOLIDATION—CHANGE OF GAUGE.

A friend at our elbow asks: "How would our Western friends like to have the Carolina Central Railway Company take charge of the Western North Carolina Railroad and complete it to Tennessee and Western connections with the same life and active energetic spirit that they are using in completing their line to Charlotte? The only road that has not ceased operations of construction during the late financial pressure."

We are assured that if the consolidation plans fail to make a great Railway to the West this new and live company will do it, if the line can be completed from Salisbury to Old Fort at the present and no change of gauge be made, but the old North Carolina gauge maintained, thus giving the Western trader and farmer the choice of markets to the seaboard.

We see no reason for retaining the clause in the Consolidation Act to change gauge at any time. Should the Directors see fit to exercise it, the entire system of North Carolina Railways is disconnected or cut off. To connect with the system in Tennessee. We are informed that the Kentucky Railways, those running from Louisville to Lexington, with direct line to Cumberland Gap, are the same gauge as the North Carolina Railroads, and as all the tendency now is for a uniform gauge, the lesser must yield to the greater. As nine-tenths of the roads are four feet eight and a half inches as gauge that will ultimately become the gauge of the country.

As an evidence of the good feeling towards the old stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, we are assured by one who knows that stock in the Carolina Central Railway Company will be issued to them equal in amount to the stock they owned in the former Company. This will give the people some interest in this Company and make them feel that they have not been turned out in the cold by the act of foreclosure, as certainly new stock will be worth as much as the old was before foreclosure.

We venture this fact in justice to a corporation that has been looked upon by some of our people as "foreign and alien to our interests."

That such is not the fact, we have evidences in many ways. Recently by a subscription to the railroad to the seashore, the President of the Carolina Central Railway subscribed for one hundred shares of stock subject to the approval of his Directors. The facts we have stated, and the much more important one, the desire of this Company to push its line, if the people will but little, to Hickory and Cranberry, and if they can buy the line to Old Fort, to open a connection with Cincinnati and the West.

### THE ELECTION LAW.

#### Complimentary to the Journal.

In our issue of Sunday we suggested that the Legislature an amendment to the Election Law requiring voters, unknown to the poll-holders, to prove their residence by the oaths of residents of the township or ward who were known. We suggested this amendment because we have seen so many illegal votes cast in this city, which the law could not reach. The interpretation given by the poll-holders was that the oaths of the voters transferred the responsibility from them to the voters, and the remedy was against the unknown and irresponsible offenders. This rendered the law inoperatory. We desire to make some well known and responsible citizen responsible.

The issue of the JOURNAL suggesting the amendment was received in Raleigh on Monday evening. In the proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday on the Election Law, we read:

Mr. Cowles offered an amendment requiring every voter, when challenged, to prove by some reliable witness, that he is entitled by the law, &c., to vote. The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was adopted by a strict party vote.

We thank Senator Cowles for the promptness with which he responded to our suggestion, and we thank the Democrats and Conservatives of that body for their flattering endorsment. We were prepared for the opposition of the Radicals, for much of the strength of their party is owing to illegal voting, and this is in keeping with the party record elsewhere to oppose everything that looks to the purity of the ballot box.

If the House shall adopt the proposed amendment, and its provisions properly enforced, it will make a difference of five hundred votes in the Congressional and Judicial Districts. More than half that number of illegal residents vote at every election in this city alone.

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Hon. S. B. Maxey, the newly-elected United States Senator from Texas, is a native of Monroe county, Kentucky. He served in a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, and subsequently removed to Texas. Since the Confederate war, in which he took an active part, he has been practicing law.

The action of the Connecticut Democratic State Convention will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of the country. The renomination of Governor Ingersoll was a fitting tribute to an honest, faithful and conscientious public officer, and, with the sound and healthy platform adopted, there is every reason to believe that another substantial victory will be won by the Democratic masses in the Land of Steady Habit."

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874. NO. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week.....$1 0
One Square, two weeks..... ..... 1 50
One Square, one month..... 2 5
One Square, three months..... 7 00
One Square, six months..... 12 00

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A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

### DAPITAL AND LABOR.

One of the perils of being wealthy and powerful, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, is the perpetual attempt of the needy and the individually weak to get a share of the spoil and to humble the proud. When properly applied, this antagonism is not unwholesome, for it teaches the rich that money is not the supreme good, and it admonishes the noble that their titles are among the unstable and evanescent things of the whirligig of time. Whenever capital grows too exacting, there is always danger of its loss, for the people who grow poorer as the few wax richer may be jackasses in some respects, but, like jackasses, they can kick very hard betimes and roll their riders in the dust when they seem most secure in the saddle.

When Louis Philippe deemed himself most firmly fixed, he was really trending on a thin crust of ashes which hid the slumbering volcano. When he boasted that, like Pompey of old, he had but to stamp his feet and mighty armies would spring up from the earth—he was really about to be deserted by even his personal guard.

In England, the most vociferous war-cry of the Radicals in the elections is, "down with the subsidies of the Royal family." The following list of amounts raised by taxation and voted away to the Queen's prolific brood is conspicuously paraded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) | £128,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 400,000 |
| Princess of Wales | 100,000 |
| Prince Alfred | 105,000 |
| Prince Arthur | 30,000 |
| Princess Alice (of Hesse) | 72,000 |
| Princess Helena (of Schleswig) | 42,000 |
| Princess Louise (of Lorne) | 12,000 |
| Princess Mary (of Teck) | 13,000 |
| Princess Augusta (of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) | 90,000 |
| The Duchess of Cambridge | 90,000 |
| The Duke of Cambridge | 276,000 |

It may be that the American people will hold up their hands in holy horror at this expensive tribute paid to rank and wrung from the pockets of the lowly. But Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, a member of Congress and one the Committee of Ways and Means, shows that in Republican America the very same thing exists under a different name and to a vastly greater extent. Mr. Burchard proves that the people are taxed to pay bounties to capitalists annually, something like the following sums:

| | |
|---|---|
| Making woolen goods | $18,023,000 |
| Making cotton goods | 35,079,000 |
| Making paper | 10,278,000 |
| Making iron and steel | 20,000,000 |

The royal families in this country are the United States bond-holders and the manufacturers of protected goods. These princes without handles to their names, but with all the assumptions of vulgar aristocracy, are a greater curse and burden than the *beer tide* royalty of England.

In view of such prodigious bounties in America to privileged classes, the subsidies granted Queen Victoria's household and progeny are rather insignificant. Confronted with the gigantic sums paid the American nobility, Mr. Gladstone, like Lord Clive, may point across the water and tell his constituents that, instead of attacking him on the score of extravagant appropriations, they should be "astonished at his moderation."

But what should the laboring and tax-paying people of this country think? And what should they *do*?

### QUESTIONABLE REFORM.

We were not among those who were exceedingly rejoiced at the "Reform" victories in California, Iowa and Kansas. We were gratified, to be sure, that local grievances were rectified, that honest men should obtain control of local power. But in a political point of view, we preferred to "watch and wait", before we became elated.

We confess to our intense selfishness in political matters. The South has suffered so much—is suffering so much—from a political tyranny without parallel in the history of professed republican governments that we regard no election at the North with much favor that does not tend to bring relief to our suffering people. This may be sectional—it is selfish, as we have confessed—it certainly is true.

From our stand point, therefore, we are not yet satisfied that we have much cause for hope in the late "Reform" successes. How much room there is even for congratulation, we cannot tell.

It may be that ex-Governor BOOTH, the "Reform" Senator elect from California, may not be a Radical Republican. We trust not, but we prefer to watch his course before we throw up our hats over his election. We do sympathise in his fight against the railroad subsidies of his State. Will he sympathise with us in our fight against the Federal tyrants who are ruining the South? We shall see.

In Iowa we notice that the "Reform" Legislature has elected a Radical Republican Speaker of the House. This is a local matter in which we have little political interest, and mention it only as indicating what would have been the result if a Senator had to be elected.

Kansas was still to be heard from. Pomeroy had left the Senate in disgrace, and was detected in his criminal efforts to get back. His trial is now pending before the State Courts. Caldwell, the other Senator, had resigned to prevent expulsion. This seemed too much for the people of Kansas, and a great "Reform" revolution set in and swept that State. The Legislature met, and for weeks they balloted for Senator. On Monday last, ex-Governor JAMES M. HARVEY, who, according to local authority, "comes well recommended," was elected. The successful candidate is represented to be a "straight Grant Republican." He was elected by a combination of the "Reformers" and Radicals. In every account of him, the earnest friendship which he professes for every genuine reform measure is coupled with the fact that he is a "steadfast Republican." In other words we suppose he is for "reform" in Kansas, which is genuine, but opposed to "reform" in North Carolina and the South, which is bogus, one of your loyal reformist, from whom we desire to be delivered.

According to our simple ideas of things, we prefer the "reform" inaugurated in Ohio, which placed the old fogy ALLEN in the Gubernatorial chair, and that other old fogy, THURMAN, in the Senate of the United States. These men doubtless are as much opposed to railroad monopolists as Booth and Harvey, but their reformation goes farther and embraces reforms in the government of the South. We stand ready to endorse the result of the election in Ohio, we hesitate in regard to those in California, Iowa and Kansas. We trust our misgivings are groundless. We hope they are.

### SENATOR TROY.

The *Examiner*, the Raleigh organ of the Radical party, almost daily levels its heaviest batteries at Senator TROY. His constituents well know that these assaults are made because the Senator from Cumberland is firm and steadfast in the performance of his duty. We have watched with pleasure the course of this gentleman for the past four years, and while we have frequently differed with him in regard to local questions, we have found him industrious, painstaking, intelligent and bold in the performance of his duty, and we are prepared to see him assailed by the organs of the Radical party.

The people of North Carolina will not soon forget the exposures made by Senators TROY and MCCLAMMY, of this county, of the Penitentiary ring, by which the State has ultimately saved a large amount of money.

Democrats and Conservatives who do their duty fearlessly and ably, do not generally find much favor with Radical papers. Senator TROY will survive their attacks.

### NORTHERNERS AT THE SOUTH.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* concludes an editorial under the above head, as follows:

We have no right to be surprised that the Southerners don't love us any better; the wonder is that they don't hate us ten time worse. We outfought them, reduced them from wealth to poverty, quartered the scum of our population on them, enfranchised their ex-slaves, disfranchised their statesmen. We have since undone a part of our work, it is true, and are now willing and anxious to undo more. However the case may stand with the politicians who cling to war memories and passions as their only stock in trade, the people of the North, as a mass, have nothing for the people of the South but a hearty good will—wish them nothing worse than to be well out of the clutches of the carpet-baggers and on the high road of prosperity. It is not strange, however, all things considered, that the Southerners sh uld be a little slow in believing in this good will and good feeling.

These are fair words indeed, and if the *acts* of the Northern people were in accordance with the *words* of the more moderate, the feeling between the sections would be quite different. We see such kindly words from many quarters, but when the time to vote comes, the whole North, with wonderful unanimity, elect men to the National councils, who vote to continue the rule of the "scum" of their population over us. They elect Presidents and Senators and Representatives who fasten the "clutches of the carpet-baggers" still more firmly upon us. The talk of "good will and good feeling" comes with a bad grace from those who send Edmunds and Butler and Hoar and Conkling to Congress, and who applaud the disgusting impudence of the negroes Elliot and Cain, for the very license with which they are permitted to abuse the white people of the South.

The South is a little distrustful of the good feeling which exists at the North towards us, for we judge of the sentiments of the people by their chosen and honored representatives.

### ATTACK ON THE NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We notice in the *New York Medical Review* for December, 1873, some uncomplimentary remarks on the proceedings of the twentieth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

It says the addresses and essays contained in the pamphlet published by the Society, giving a short account of the routine of proceedings, are not enlivening.

It says the fact that the Society is composed of "delegates—one from each county, ought to place it above the level of those societies whose meetings consist of any and all of their permanent members who may choose to be present." For this reason, the editor thinks the published proceedings should be reviewed with less than usual leniency.

The editor's premises are false and *cessante ratione, lex ipsa cessat*. It is not true the Society is made up of delegates—one from each county. No delegates are appointed, but the usual meetings consist of all the permanent members who may chose to attend. So that there is no reason why the proceedings should be reviewed with less than usual leniency.

The New York *Journal* then refers rather contemptuously to the "serio-comic report of the Executive Committee of the Society, recommending the creation of the inevitable Board of Censors," and speaks of the "stilted report" of the special committee relating thereto.

Now it is well known that one of the most eminent medical associations in New York has the "inevitable Board of Censors" in successful operation.

The *Journal* then refers to the discussion of the modern treatment of *acute intestinal inflamation*, which it says has already given the Society some "*notoriety*." This is a very dubious compliment—it is rather a back-handed lick. A man who is simply called *notorious* has not a very enviable reputation.

The Editor then refers to the principal disputants, Drs. Satchwell and Norcom. The former, he says, "has shrouded his assertions in a perfect maze of foggy phraseology," and says "he supports his doctrine in very much of the style of the Kentucky Judge, who *decided* that sprinkling was valid baptism." The *Journal* then proceeds to pitch into Dr. S. with some severity. The only compliment it pays to the whole proceedings, is to the reply of Dr. Norcom, whose remarks it calls the "salt of the proceeding."

Now, we doubt not Dr. Satchwell is able to cope with the Editor of the New York *Journal*, and if that individual will give Dr. S. an opportunity in open discussion to answer him, he will have cause to feel Dr. Satchwell's terrible blows.

The Editor of the *Journal* must know that no later than last year Dr. Satchwell was invited to deliver the annual address before the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and that on that occasion he was treated with marked respect and courtesy. His reputation should protect him from ridicule at least. He may belong to a different school of medicine from the Editor of the *Journal*, and his school may be in error; but his position should be met with argument, not abuse.

We copy the above from the Raleigh *News* in justice to the Medical Society of North Carolina, and to the distinguished gentlemen at whom the attack is specially aimed.

The position taken by Dr. Satchwell in this controversy is endorsed by the medical faculty generally. He has been assailed by the leading Medical journals in this country and in Europe, but the Editors have seen no authentic or correct report of the controversy, but their unjust criticism are based upon *ex parte* statements and misrepresentations of Dr. Satchwell's views. It is to be regretted that our physicians do not have an official journal of their own, where correct reports of their views could be published, and in which they could defend themselves from the envenomed attacks to which they now are subjected.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Satchwell will publish in some Medical journal his argument at Statesville in full, as the most suitable and satisfactory reply to the misrepresentations which have been indulged in regard to his views. In the meantime, he may rest assured that from the noise his opponents are making, it would appear he has been laying bare sophistries and errors heretofore hidden. He ought to publish his remarks by all means.

### Interest On Capital.

We extract the following remarkable facts from a lecture by Mr. W. P. Groom, editor of the New York *Mercantile Journal*, and they cannot fail to be of interest as illustrating the rapid increase of capital when well invested:

Many men carelessly conclude that three per c nt. is just one half of six per cent. But this is not the case, as will be seen from the following statements of facts:

If one dollar be invested and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rates named, we shall have the following result at the accumulation of one hundred years:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1, 100 years, at 1 per ct., | | $2; |
| " " 3 " | | 19; |
| " " 6 " | | 340; |
| " " 8 " | | 2,203 |
| " " 9 " | | 5,443 |
| " " 10 " | | 13,809 |
| " " 12 " | | 84,675 |
| " " 15 " | | 1,174,405 |
| " " 18 " | | 15,145,007 |
| " " 24 " | | 2,551,789,404 |

There are probably few, however, familiar with the subject of the increase of capital put on int rest, who would not be startled at the statement that the cost of the outfit of Christopher Columbus in his first voyage of discovery, put at interest at six per cent, would by this time have amounted to more than the entire money value of the Continent, together with the accumulations from the industry of all who have lived upon it.

Estimating the entire outfit to have cost only the small sum of five thousand dollars, and remembering that money doubles at six per cent. in little less than 12 years—or, accurately, 11 years, 10 months, and 21 days. Allowing it to double every twelve years, at interest at six per cent. since 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to $17,895,700,000,000, which, estimating the population of the entire Continent of America (North and South) to be 85,000,000, or 17,000,000 families, (averaging five members each) would give more than a million of dollars as the possession of every one of these. The interest upon a million of dollars at six per cent. is sixty thousand dollars, which would be the princely annual income of each of these 17,000,000 families, from the accumulations up to this time upon so small a sum as that named for the outfit of the discoverer.

In Holdreth's "History of the United States," it is stated that Manhattan Island—afterward called New Amsterdam, now the city of New York, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians for sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars ($24), and this only about 250 years ago. And yet, if the purchasers could have securely placed that $24 where it would have added to the principal annually, interest at the rate of seven per cent. the accumulation would exceed the present market value of all the real estate of the city and county of New York.

Again, if a man at the age of 25, should commence business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and could by any possibility add thereto interest at our legal rate of seven per cent. annually, the result would be (in round numbers) as follows:

| Age. | Capital. |
|---|---|
| 25 | $ 100,000 |
| 35 | 200,000 |
| 45 | 400,000 |
| 55 | 800,000 |
| 65 | 1,600,000 |
| 65 | 3,100,000 |
| 85 | 6,400,000 |

Now, the growth of national wealth is only about three and one-eighth per cent. per annum, notwithstanding the assertion of those who have placed it much higher, through comparing the old valuations with the new (which have been greatly increased), instead of taking as the basis of their calculation, as they have done, the actual number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., at the different periods. It is plain, therefore, that the great mistake most men make is in attempting to use borrowed capital at an immensely high rent, ordinarily termed interest, which, by the use of gold, as currency, is often forced still higher. While the growth of the national wealth remains at the present rate, the average man who attempts to pay even seven per cent. for all the capital he can get, should not expect to avoid bankruptcy as the result.

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The St. Louis Croesus—the late Jas. H Lucas, left $7,000,000—this in addition to $2,000,000 which he gave his sons during his lifetime.

### HILLSBORO.

#### Sleet and Ice—A Frozen Landscape—Burned to Death—The Immigration Ball Opened, &c.' &c.

HILLSBORO, Feb. 3, 1874.

*Editor Journal:*—This morning opens upon a scene of beauty scarcely earthly, and at the same time discloses a picture of desolation which excites feelings of sadness in strong contrast with the pleasure aroused by the wonderful beauty of the landscape. Every thing is robed in a glittering vestment of ice, reflecting back the rays of a bright sun in an ever-changing kaleidescope of brilliant colors.

The rain began falling on Monday night, freezing as it fell, and continued until this morning. The trees were unable to bear their burden, and bowed and broke in all directions. Through the night sleep was driven from almost every eye, for there was scarcely a moment when a limb was not falling on a roof from some overhanging tree, or when the accumulation of ice was not coming down in thundering showers.

This morning the streets of Hillsboro were nearly impassable. Limbs and broken trees obstructed the way in every direction. There has never been such destruction witnessed here before, and it will take years to repair damages.

The roads into the country will be blocked up for several days. I fear havoc among the peach trees is fatal to the prospect for a crop of fruit this summer. There is an old idea that a good coating of sleet is a sign of a good peach year; but, in this case, there is too much of a good thing.

There happened on Saturday morning a distressing case of burning, by which a little negro boy of three years of age lost its life. His mother was employed in the family of T. C. Hayes, and occupied a room in the basement of the dwelling. She went off about 10 o'clock on some errand, leaving the child alone and shut up in the room. There was a little fire in the fire-place, and it is supposed the clothes of the child took fire while he was playing in it. His screams attracted the attention of the occupants of the rooms above and of the neighborhood. Upon bursting open the door, the child was found enveloped in flames. In its fright or agony it leaped into a bed setting that on fire. The cry of fire rang through the town, and for a while all was excitement and alarm. But the flames were soon subdued. The child was literally roasted, and the skin and flesh came off from all parts of its body. It lived until some time in the afternoon.

We have our first instalment of what I hope is going to be a most desirable immigration into this county. Mr. Tyrwhitt, an English gentleman of considerable means, and of culture and intelligence, who has lived some years in Canada, has leased the property of the late Mrs. Mary White, on the Oxford road, about seven miles east of the town, and is going heartily to work. He has been in the vicinity for some time, examining soil, climate, and society, with great deliberation, and finds himself well pleased with all. His example may influence others. We have plenty of land at spare and will be glad to welcome hundreds like Mr. T.

Our business prospects are looking up. The tobacco warehouse (we have but one open now though there were three at one time) was opened last week, and sales were satisfactory. Our own factories, and those in the vicinity, (at Cedar Grove and elsewhere) will require about 500,000 pounds, beside that a good deal will be bought for shipment.

The business at Durham has also owened actively, and the business men say that the sales of tobacco will be larger than ever before known. Durham is also becoming a considerable shipping point for cotton; considering that it is a new business in this section, the exhibit is a good one. I have estimated the crop of Orange, for 1873, at 3,000 bales. I suppose that less than one-third will go from Durham, the remainder being shipped from Morrisville or hauled by wagons to Raleigh. I find on examination of the agent's books at Durham, that during December and January, 364 bales had been shipped, about 100 bales now awaiting shipment, and about 250 bales were in the hands of buyers, and I suppose that 250 bales, at least, had been previously sent off.

One significant fact was that only one bale had been sent to Wilmington and two to Norfolk, a few to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the rest to Raleigh, with the exception of some bought for the factories in Alamance.

With the inducements and facilities Wilmington can offer, your merchants surely will enter into competition for their business, and seek not only to get the cotton, but to supply the interior with groceries, fertilizers, &c., which they ought to be able to do on equal, if not superior terms, in the face of any competition.

I would like to make some comments upon the very agreeable information given in the Wilmington correspondence for the *Recorder*, but my letter has run its full length. Yours,

C.

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The Oxford Carolina Herald says: On Wednesday last, C. C. Haggie, a resident of Sassafras Fork, in this county, was arrested in Mecklenburg county, Va., charged with the murder, by strychnine, of his illegitimate child, and lodged in jail at Boydton. It appears that he had accomplished the ruin of his first cousin, a young lady of beauty and amiable character, and in order to conceal the result of the illicit intercourse, had carried her to the neighboring county of Mecklenburg, where, some three weeks since, the child was born. The poison was procured by Haggie, and given to the mother, who administered it, as is supposed, under the impression that it was medicine for the colic. The child, then two weeks old, was immediately taken with convulsions, and died in about fifteen minutes.

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About three weeks ago General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, before his departure for Florida received a letter requesting the redemption of an inclosed twenty dollar Confederate note, or information as to where redemption could be attained. General Spinner gruffly told his clerk to tell the man to go to the chief of a very warm place. The clerk put this in very polite but distinct language, and General Spinner signed the letter. The other day an answer came. It was to the effect that the owner of the note had done as requested, and that Pluto had redeemed it with promptness. He added that as he was leaving Pluto's banking house that dignitary informed him that the Treasurer of the United States was well known there as a partner in the concern, and the influence of any recommendation he would make was sufficient to secure its adoption. The wag goes on to say that Pluto spoke very highly of his friend Spinner.

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**A Hundred Volumes** have been written about the teeth, but one bottle of Fragrant Sozodont is worth them all. It is an elixir that will keep the enamel sound, brilliant, and spotless, for a life-time.

### Found Dead in the Woods.

On Tuesday last, a young man, a citizen of Brunswick county, while out hunting near Wayman Church, in that county, discovered through his dogs, the dead body of a colored woman. She was apparently about 40 years of age and bore marks of violence on her person. The Coroner was notified by the young man and an inquest was held, resulting in a verdict that deceased came to her death from injuries inflicted by some or persons unknown to the jury.

### Murder and Suicide.

We regret to learn of a murder, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, which occurred at Downing's Store, near Council's Bluff, in Bladen county, on last Tuesday morning. It seems that the two victims, Messrs. Giles Sykes and William H. Woods, met at Downing's Store on the day above mentioned. Both were under the influence of liquor and a quarrel between them ensued. The result of it was that Sykes was shot through the chest by Woods, killing him instantly, the weapon used being a double barreled shot gun. Some few hours afterwards Woods, filled with remorse for the act he had committed and possibly with a fear of the consequences, discharged the contents of the other barrel of the same gun into his body, causing instant death.

Coroner J. E. D. Bizzell was notified and an inquest was held over the two bodies, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated by us. Messrs. Sykes and Woods were respectable men, well connected, and the sad affair is most deeply deplored by all who knew them.

### Fonvielle's Simpson Cotton Seed.

We beg for a careful attention to the advertisement of Fonvielle's Extra Prolific Simpson Cotton Seed, as it appears in this issue. On his plantation, in Onslow county, Mr. Fonvielle has carefully tested the different varieties of cotton seed and finds that the Simpson is far superior to any of its competitors. From this seed, the most satisfactory results have been obtained, one small patch of two and a half acres having yielded nine hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre. The seed Mr. Fonvielle offers for sale were obtained originally from the pure Simpson seed; they will be sold at $2 per bushel for a less quantity than ten bushels, and for ten bushels or more at $1 50 per bushel.

In addition to his own experience in planting this seed, Mr. Fonvielle has certificates from some of the leading planters in Duplin and Onslow counties, among them such men as A. G. Mosley, Isham R. Faison, W. M. Hurst, Dr. Matthew Moore, D. J. Middleton and W. S. Loftin, of Duplin, and L. W. Harget, Frank Thompson, A. J. Murrill, Solomon Gornto, W. H. Hurst and A. J. Hurst, Jr., of Onslow, gentlemen who are well known among the planting community of this section of the State.

We again ask for a careful perusal of Mr. Fonvielle's advertisement.

### Contributions to the Orphan Asylum in January, 1874.

IN CASH.

Paid $50, Greensboro Female College.
Paid $46, Ladies of Wilmington.
Paid $41, Wayne Lodge No. 112.
Paid $31, Buffalo Lodge No. 172.
Paid $25 77, Greensboro Lodge No. 76.
Paid $25 20, Ladies of High Point.
Paid $25, Donald McRae.
Paid $16 23, Danbury Lodge No. 323.
Paid $16, collection at Mt. Moriah Church, Wake.
Paid $15 each, Carraway Council, Friends of Temperance and New Berne Lodge No. 243,
Paid $12 50, Adoniram Lodge No. 149.
Paid $11 60, Fractional Collection of Mrs. Carrie Fuller and Mrs. Ella Gregory.
Paid $10 each, Mrs. John Bullock, H. W. Eaton, Dr. S. C. Sims, Walter G. McRae.
Paid $6 50 each, Phalanx Lodge No. 31, Anchor Lodge No. 134.
Paid $5 each, Miss Mary S McRae, Mrs J R Alexander's collection in Iredell, J H Greenlee, Mrs J H Greenlee, T W Rowlett, W A White, C S Winstead, Capt J J Davis, John A Simpsin.
Paid $3, Dr. J G King.
" $2 95 Elmwood Lodge, No. 246.
" $2 50, H A Londor, Esq.
" $2 each, J A Mitcener, Five Children in Greensboro, D W Greenlee, S H Buchanan, Len Henderson' H B Hunter, Sr., J S Allen.
Paid $1 each, W N Jones, Miss Agnes McRae, Don McRae, Hugh McRae, J Younger, J R Hunt, S P Satterfield, W H Winstead, N N Tuck, R T Howerton, A Young Man, Rev F H Ivey, Prof. S J Stephens, J H Godfrey, J A McFarland, Jere Draper, H H Harrison, V F Lee, W F Reade, J L Harriss, W E Webb, J W Hunt, J F Wagstaff, and Knapp, of Reeds Lodge, No 158.
Paid 30 cents, a Little Girl.

IN KIND.

One valuable box each, Citizens of Milton, Wayne Lodge, No 112, Citizens of Mooresville, Bethlehem Church, Bladen Co, Mt Vernon Church, Wake Co, Ladies of Wilmington, Ladies of Big Rock Fish Church, Cumberland Co, Citizens of Roxboro.
2 dozen caps, R L Hunt.
1 barrel of flour, Wayne Lodge, No 112.
Socks, Mrs J H Lassiter, Mrs J A Knott, R B Gilliam, the Misses Wards.
1 quilt, Miss Nellie E Stallings.
1 bundle of shoe strings, Mrs M J Mosley.
Vegetables, A Sherman, W H Holden, G W Watkins, Emmett Breedlove, the Misses Ward.
So Express Co, and Oxford Stage Line, free transportation of many boxes and bundles.

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### At the Tomb of the Lees.

A correspondent who has visited Lexington, thus writes of the tomb of the Lees:

I of course visited the tomb of Lee and the grave of Stonewall Jackson. A mournful interest has been added to the former by the fact that his noble wife and accomplished daughter now sleep beside him beneath the chapel he built. The vault containing the remains of Miss Agnes is closed with a block of Rockbridge gray limestone (so beautifully polished that one would take it for the finest marble,) which is capped with a block of beautiful Italian marble, on which is carved the simple inscription:

"Eleanor Agnes Lee, Died October 15th, 1873."

Mrs. Lee, by her own request, was buried in the same vault with the General.

The box containing his burial case was taken out (and not the slightest evidence of decay discovered), the vault was enlarged, and the cases placed side by side. An arch was then sprung over the two cases, and solid masonry (laid in cement and covered with sand, so as to make it perfectly fire-proof) run up to the level of the floor, the whole capped with beautiful marble slabs, on which are the inscription: "Robert Edward Lee.—Born January 19th, 1787. Died October 12th, 1870." And "Mrs. Mary Custis Lee. Born October 1, 1808."—Died November 5th, 1873."

The black walnut railing, with posts capped with white marble, and the crown and cross, anchor, and other devices of immortelles, the evergreens, hanging moss from the far South, and fresh flowers, with which loving hands kept the tombs always decked, conspire to produce a very pleasing effect. It is very grateful to one's feelings to find a student on guard in the adjoining room to conduct visitors to the tomb and old office of General Lee, which is still kept just as he left it on the day of his fatal illness—his chair near its accustomed place at his table (only a little pushed back as he left his work)—the pens with which he wrote—the half finished letter which he was writing—his neatly folded paper—his books carefully arranged in their shelves—and the pile of "monthly reports" over which he had been looking that morning—are all there to speak in mute eloquence of that last day on which he laid aside the implements of his busy life preparatory to receiving his fadeless crown and entering upon his much-needed "rest." [By the-way it is a popular impression that General Lee's death was hastened by uncongenial work at Lexington. I will give a sentence from a noble letter he wrote his old Lieutenant, General Ewell, a short time before his death. Alluding to his college work, General Lee wrote his old comrade-in-arms: "I find my present life exceedingly congenial and pleasant to me, and I have discovered, when too late, *that I have wasted the best years of my existence.*"]

When Valentine's splendid sarcophagus is finished, and other contemplated changes made in the "Memorial Chapel," it will be a most fitting monument to Our Grand Old Chieftan, who proved himself even greater in peace than in war. It will be gratifying to the public to know that the Memorial Committee now have on hand funds sufficient to enable Valentine to put into marble that splendid creation of his genius, the figure of Lee asleep in his bivouac beneath the stars, which will unquestionably give our young artist a place foremost in the ranks of his profession.

But they will need funds to enable them to make necessary changes for the reception, putting up and preservation of the sarcophagus.

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From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

### A HORRIBLE DEATH.

#### A Man Held Fast by a Sea Monster Until the Tide Rises and Covers Him.

We were yesterday put into possession of the details of the death of a Chinaman on the Coronades, day before yesterday, says the San Diego World of January 15, that eclipse in horror the death scene described by Victor Hugo, in his "Toilers of the Sea," in which a devil fish is introduced with a graphic power. Our readers know that the abalone meat is a prized delicacy of the Chinaman, and that the shell of the abalone, when properly polished, is one of the most fancied and beautiful things in nature. The abalones are generally sought lower down the coast, but are also found in the neighborhood of San Deigo.

Day-before yesterday, Fung Chou, a professional fisherman, residing near Roseville, known among Americans by the nickname of "Chowder," started out to the Coronades in his boat to hunt for abalones. Of course his movements can only be surmised by the event. The supposition is that he moored his boat and began his quest. The Coronades are quite abrupt in their formation—precipitous, but occasionally broken. "Chowder" saw an enormous abalone in a cleft of the rock, in a place covered with water when the tide was in, and, throwing himself on his stomach, he dropped over the ledge to wrench the delicacy from its fastness. Abalones are univalvular, and if, in detaching one from the rock, to which it can fix itself almost immovably, one happens to not wrench it loose at once, it often closes its single shell on the rock, prisoning the spoiling hand and causing inexpressible agony.

This was poor "Chowder's" fate.—As his evil star would have it, the abalone was unusually large, and the poor Chinaman, unable to release himself, must have early realized that he was doomed. From his position leaning over the rock, he could not brace himself, or obtain any leverage by which at the sacrifice of the hand, if need be, he could tear himself free.

We can imagine the agony suffered by the poor wretch as he waited long hours for the rising of the tide which should end his misery by death. The actual pain endured must have been unspeakable, and no help was nearer than eighteen miles.

We can conceive of nothing so horrible as such a situation, except the ancient Persian punishment of the "Boat," described minutely in Plutarch in which the victim was thrown to the ground, a boat was turned upside down over him and staked, and his face was smeared with honey to attract the insects. There he was left to die. The poor Chinaman's plight was almost as bad as this, but, happily, the returning tide prevented the agony from being as lasting. The inexorable waters, however, shortly did their work. There came a time when the poor Chinaman could strain no longer, and when the briny flood sucked from his lungs the breath of life.

When, yesterday, "Chowder's" body was recovered by a brother Celestial, his dead hand was clutched in the remorseless grasp of the abalone, which had so terribly avenged the invasion of his rock home. The agony the poor fellow had endured was imprinted on his face.

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The once celebrated eating-house, known as Victor's, was burned a few days ago in New Orleans. Victor's was at one time the most famous French restaurant in the United States, and was established forty years ago near the old French market. It was afterward moved to the Place d'Armes, where it occupied a mouldy old Spanish building since destroyed. It was removed finally to Canal street. It declined in popularity during later days, but as the *Picayune* says, there was a time when its reputation extended throughout the Valley of the Mississippi. Strangers of luxurious tastes and cultivated appetites, on visiting the city, regarded a breakfast or dinner at Victor's as one of the chief enjoyments of the place, ranking it with a seat at the Orleans Opera or the then magnificent old St. Charles.

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The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, Italian by birth and education, Italian, of course, by race, and entered as "Italian" in the official list of Cardinals, is believed (as I have already written to you) to be the Cardinal already designated for succession to the Papal throne. This able and energetic prelate is not much heard of; but last Friday, at Rome, on the anniversary of Napoleon III's death, he celebrated five hundred masses for the good of the late Emperor's soul; and as he was the hope of Bonapartism in the past, so in connection with Rome, is he still its hope in the future.

### ALL IS WELL THAT END WELL.

Katharine Forsyth was a brave woman, else I should not have this story to write, but the terrible wildness of the night, the furious lashing of the rain, the roar of the angry sea, made her falter for a moment upon the threshold before going out. The wind in that one moment whirled past her, and blew open the half shut library door, bringing her father from the room to see what had happened.

"Katharine, you are not going out?" in amazement.

"Yes."

There was certainly no hesitation in her voice, and something in her eyes made her father careful of his next words.

"Let me go if it is a necessary errand."

"It is a necessary errand, but one which my father would not wish to attend to," she said, with her eyes looking straight into his. "A messenger brought me word five minutes since that Courtney Alcott's vessel was upon the rocks at Bay Stone Point."

"You will do nothing unwomanly, I trust," Mr. Forsyth said, in real alarm now, as he took his rubber coat from the rack, and hastily slipped it on.

"You had better not go, father, if you are afraid of me," she said quietly as before, though he saw well enough that it was a forced quiet, "for I am afraid of myself to-night. One thing is certain, if Captain Alcott lives to see me again, he will know that I love him, and that it was no fault of mine that he thought differently six months ago."

Mr. Forsyth fairly groaned. He had been so sure of her, and so certain only this very evening that she would accept his plans for uniting the houses and the lands of the Forsyths and the Holworths, but now this plebian, that he hated as he hated poison, must come again between him and his most cherished hopes.

There are times when such a thing as authority in a parent is not, and cannot be thought of. This was his time. He must go with her, and while her face held that awful look, if he was a wise man, there would be little said.

It was a full mile to the Point, and they started out, silent and anxious. He hoped in his heart that the vessel would go to atoms, though he dared not think that he hoped so, though as he strode on beside his quiet daughter, he had some doubts whether that event would mend the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

## THE ELECTION OF THE STATE JUDICIARY.

A bill has passed the Senate, and is pending in the House, providing a method to fill vacancies in the Judicial Department. Justices Settle and Bynum, of the Supreme Court, and Judges Cloud, Moore, Albertson, and possibly others of the Superior Court, have been appointed by the Governor at various times to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. It is now proposed by the pending bill to fill these vacancies by an election by the people. The friends of the bill are charged with the objection that the Governor is not the proper one at whose hands these vacancies, but that the people should fill the offices for the unexpired terms. This much is not in the construction of the Constitution quite plain, and believing it the duty of the Legislature to provide for an election to fill these vacancies, we desire to present these considerations for a proper consideration of the Legislature to examine the provisions of the Constitution.

Section 2, reads:

"All political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

The same article reads:

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and the strengthening the bonds of attachment to the same, is the first duty of citizens, and the true foundation of republican government. To the end that the principles of the Constitution may be preserved, and the advantages of free government may be perpetuated to the latest generation, every person elected or appointed to any office of trust, before entering upon the duties thereof, must take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, maintain, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, unless inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of which inconsistent provisions I do not assent to; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, so long as I continue a citizen thereof; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——, to the best of my skill and ability, according to law, so help me God."

Section 3, reads:

"The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be styled 'The General Assembly of North Carolina,' and the enacting style of all laws shall be, 'The General Assembly do enact.'"

Section 4, reads:

"The Senate shall be composed of fifty members, biennially chosen by ballot."

Section 5, reads:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their relative population, except that each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives."

Section 6, reads:

"The first election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Thursday next after the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and forever thereafter the election for members of the General Assembly shall be held biennially, but because of the ratification of the Constitution by the people, the Governor is ordered to issue writs of election at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly next after the first regular election."

Section 7, reads:

"The first session of the General Assembly shall be held at the seat of government at the time of the first regular election for members of the House of Representatives, and shall commence on the first Monday in January next after the election, and at the first session under the Constitution such officers shall be elected by the General Assembly as are provided for by this Constitution to be elected by the General Assembly, and the terms of such officers as are now elected by the General Assembly shall commence as this Constitution directs as to the next ensuing election."

Section 8, reads:

"The next session of the General Assembly shall be held in the city of Raleigh, and the next regular session shall be held at such place as the General Assembly shall by law direct; and when the seat of government shall be changed, the next regular session of the General Assembly shall be held at the seat of government as changed."

Section 9, reads:

"The Senators and Representatives shall receive for their services the compensation established by law at the time, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any extra session or special service whatever. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Section 10, reads:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the State, nor shall any Senator or Representative be interested directly in the profits of any office or any contract made by the Governor or Council, or any commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, during the time for which he may have been elected."

Section 11, reads:

"No person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly who shall not have been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county or district for which he may be chosen one year next before his election, and who shall not be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly."

Section 12, reads:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law, but no act increasing the compensation of members of the General Assembly shall take effect until after the next general election."

Section 13, reads:

"Bribery, corruption, and willful absence from the legislative duties are high crimes, and shall be punished with such penalties as may be prescribed by law."

Section 14, reads:

"The General Assembly shall have power to expel any member for any cause deemed sufficient by two-thirds of the House to which the member belongs, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have power to punish any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in the presence of either House, by fine and imprisonment, during the session, in the county jail."

Section 15, reads:

"Each House shall choose its own officers, and the General Assembly shall appoint its own messenger and doorkeeper, and regulate the duties of the same."

Section 16, reads:

"Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournments, prepare bills to be enacted into laws, and establish rules of proceeding; but no bill shall be passed except by a majority vote of all the members of the House, and the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of a bill shall be entered on the journal, except on bills making appropriations for the necessary expenses of the government."

Section 17, reads:

"Each House may punish, by imprisonment during its session, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, or who shall, by any indirect means, attempt to influence the vote of any member, or who shall be guilty of any gross misbehavior or contempt, or who shall threaten any member for words spoken or votes given in the House; but no imprisonment for any offense against the House shall continue for more than ten days at any one time, unless the person shall persist in the offense."

Section 18, reads:

"Each House may expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense, and may punish him or her in such other manner as may be prescribed by law."

Section 19, reads:

"Members of the General Assembly shall receive no civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Council, the General Assembly, or from any city, town, or county, during the term for which they may have been elected."

Section 20, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not grant any divorce or exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred."

Section 21, reads:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution, or which may be established by the General Assembly, in such manner as it may deem expedient."

Section 22, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; relating to the jurisdiction of such courts; relating to the duties of justices of the peace, and constables; regulating the practice in courts of justice; providing for the election of justices of the peace, constables, county commissioners, or township officers; changing the names of cities, towns, and townships; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges; relating to cemeteries; relating to the pay of jurors; erecting new counties, or changing county lines; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; giving the force of law to any deficient or void contract, deed, or other instrument in writing, or releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to this State or to any municipal corporation therein, except in case of pardon of any person convicted of crime; changing the law of descent; regulating the rate of interest on money; providing for the management of common schools; or providing for the opening and conducting of elections of State or county officers, and designating the places of voting."

Section 23, reads:

"In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State; and the General Assembly shall not enact local laws concerning the matters enumerated in the preceding section, or any other matter, unless notice of the intention to apply for such act, and of the substance thereof, shall previously have been published at the door of the court-house of the county where the matter or the principal thereof is to be acted upon, and also in some newspaper published in said county, at least six weeks before the introduction into the General Assembly of such act; and proof of such notice, and that the same has been duly published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed."

Section 24, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any act authorizing the sale of any real estate belonging to any minor or other person under legal disability to convey the same, unless petition shall be first made by the guardian or next friend of such minor or person under disability, and the value of the property, and the interest therein of the minor or person under disability, be first ascertained by a jury of twelve men, upon actual view of the premises, and the sale be ordered upon the finding of such jury, and confirmed by the judge of the court in which the proceedings are had."

Section 25, reads:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the State, nor shall any Senator or Representative be interested directly in the profits of any office or any contract made by the Governor or Council, or any commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, during the time for which he may have been elected."

Section 26, reads:

"No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment from the Governor, or from the Governor and Council, or from the General Assembly, or from any city, town, or county, during the term for which he shall have been elected."

Section 27, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor grant by continuation or otherwise the term of any officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the expiration of the term for which he was elected or appointed."

Section 28, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not authorize any person to hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of emolument, except that of justice of the peace, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution."

Section 29, reads:

"The General Assembly shall not create any office the appointment to which may be for a longer time than during good behavior."

Section 30, reads:

"No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under any other State government, or under a foreign government, shall hold any office in this State, civil or military, or act as a magistrate, clerk, sheriff, or constable for any term of court, or execute any process or perform any duty of any public office, or receive any fee or compensation for the same, until he shall have first procured a regular discharge from such office, process, or duty, or shall have resigned his commission."

Section 31, reads:

"No person who shall hold any office under the United States, or any foreign power, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, or shall hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this State."

Section 32, reads:

"No person who shall hereafter be a collector of taxes, or public treasurer, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or to be governor or lieutenant-governor, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all moneys by him collected or received for taxes or otherwise, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be produced to the House he may be elected to."

Section 33, reads:

"No person who shall hereafter be a collector of taxes, or public treasurer, shall be capable of holding any other office, except that of a member of the General Assembly, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all moneys by him collected or received for taxes or otherwise, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be produced to the officer he may be elected to."

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# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.


## LOCAL.

### Board of Aldermen.

[illegible] regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on last night, present the Mayor [illegible] and the following petition was presented [illegible] on motion of Alderman Moore, [illegible] a special committee of [illegible] the Mayor and four [illegible] the Board, with instructions [illegible] at the next meeting of [illegible]

[illegible], N. C., Feb. 6, 1874.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Wilmington:*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, representing the friends of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, have been appointed a committee to petition your honorable body to donate, or loan, to the said Association, five thousand dollars, subject to the approval of the citizens [illegible]

The authority for such action on your part will be found in the charter granted to the Association by act of General Assembly, ratified April 12, 1870, which we respectfully refer to.

We desire to ask your attention to the fact that the Association has been financially successful. It has, according to the report of the Finance Committee, submitted and published in January, 1873, to which we refer, expended in permanent improvements [illegible] and for labor $6,215.39. It owes a debt about $6,000. The receipts in 1870, 1870 and 1871 were considerable. Those held in 1872 and 1873 paid expenses, the receipts [illegible] have been curtailed by causes well known to every body and over which the managers had no control.

The prospects of this the Association are [illegible] to pay any part of the debt in the past two years and it [illegible] easy to do so.

The [illegible] and from some quarter the property of the Association must be sacrificed to pay its debts and the benefits of the Association, its Annual fairs, will be lost to Wilmington, we are advised, the only city in the South, or [illegible] in the country, which has not [illegible] to the organization and support of such enterprises, within [illegible] near their respective limits. We desire to further state that the [illegible] have already subscribed [illegible] two thousand dollars, which [illegible] will be increased to twenty-five hundred dollars. These subscriptions, however, are conditioned upon [illegible] only thirty-five hundred dollars.

[illegible] deem it unnecessary to urge upon [illegible] consideration the importance of [illegible] enterprise, and its benefits to this [illegible] believing that the citizens will [illegible] upon action in donating or [illegible] to the Association we appeal to [illegible] to take such action as may be necessary to submit the proposal for [illegible] ratification, or rejection at the [illegible]

We are, gentlemen,
Very truly,
E. FRENCH,
A. H. BERNARD, Committee.
[illegible], }

### Patrons of Husbandry.

The first Thursday in March a [illegible] of the Cape Fear District of the Patrons of Husbandry [illegible] All Granges that have not been requested to elect a Vice [illegible] and send to said meeting. [illegible] attendance of delegates is [illegible] as business of importance for [illegible] the Order must take place.

### Tournament at Cedar Creek.

[illegible] Thursday last, the 5th inst., the [illegible] people of Cedar Creek, in Cumberland county, and those of the surrounding country, had a gala time. There was a Tournament in the day time and a Ball at night, which [illegible] folks had arranged.

There were 15 Knights entered for the [illegible] Brunswick, Bladen and [illegible] counties, all being represented and the riding is said to have been very good.

The following were the successful [illegible]

Col. Pate, Knight of Gray's Creek, crowned Miss Mollie Rackley as Queen of Love and Beauty.

Mr. Colbreth, Knight of the [illegible] Cross, chose Miss Lallie Spence as Maid of Honor.

Mr. McDonald, Knight of Gore, elected Miss Nellie West as Maid of Honor.

Mr. Pate, Knight of The Old Castle, who chose Miss Virginia as Third Maid of Honor.

The Supper and Coronation Ball took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. McDonald. The supper was elegant [illegible] and dancing was carried on with much spirit, throughout the night. There were upwards of a hundred persons present, all of whom agreed in the assertion that the [illegible] was one of the most pleasant known in that neighborhood.

### The Town of Engelhard.

[illegible] that of this city, who has just returned from a trip to Hyde county, at the solicitation of T. M. Thomas [illegible] is booming there with a cargo of lumber for this port. This will be the first vessel from the town of Engelhard to the city of Wilmington.

[illegible] town, which has recently been [illegible] Engelhard, in compliment to [illegible] is represented as a flourishing little place. There are now [illegible] or eight stores and the population of the place is between four and five hundred.

For the Journal.

### The Road to the Sound.

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The writer, on a visit to your city a few days since, had the pleasure of a ride to Sound by the "overland route," and when he saw the splendid work [illegible] for building a road to the Sound, and how easily your neglected [illegible] might be converted into a road of beauty, pleasure and profit to thousands of health and pleasure-seekers, he was forced to ask "what's the matter with the people of Wilmington?" This is an exaggeration to say [illegible] the past four years, enough [illegible] from the pockets of the citizens of Wilmington, had been spent at [illegible] watering places North, to build a Road to the Sound [illegible] Road to the interior, are proud to [illegible] as the "City by the Sea" has turned its face in the right direction. You are justly proud of the [illegible] of your trade, which is [illegible] greatly augmented upon the completion of our Road—the Carolina Central.

[illegible] establish your cotton factories build a Road to the Sound, and give us a pleasant and healthy summer resort, [illegible] to send in petition after petition to Congress, until you secure appropriations sufficient to open your harbor to vessels of heavier tonnage, [illegible] day is not far distant when Wilmington with her advantages may [illegible] the palm, in commercial enterprise with the foremost of our Southern ports.

[illegible] who are living "far away among the hills" hoping at a very early day to be placed in ready communication with your city by the Carolina Central Railway, are watching with the liveliest interest the movements you have inaugurated to utilize you, resources and advantages.

Spread the good work!

W. C.

The Georgia committee to investigate the indebtedness of Foster Blodgett to the State, report him a defaulter for $86,000 and interest, reducing about $70,000.

The "Equal Rights Union" is the name of a black secret society in Montgomery, Ala., which admits none but negroes, and pledges its members never to vote for a Democrat for office, under pain of expulsion.

Judge Grier once set aside the unjust verdict of a jury against an unpopular man with this remark: "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk. Enter also, Set aside by the Court. I want it to be understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a mule's farm in this Court."

A little boy living near Kankakee, Ill., was amusing his brothers and sisters by twisting a towel around his neck in imitation of hanging, when in turning around his feet slipped. He fell the length of the towel, which was firmly attached to a roller. His neck was instantly broken.

The San Francisco Bulletin says there are two or three thousand outlaws in the mountains of California, who live by robbery and violence. They occasionally make a raid on some village and strip it of its valuables. They are quite secure from arrest in their mountain fastnesses.

The fatality which has attended the English war against the Ashantees may be judged of by the fact that after a service of five months but four marines and none of the blue-jackets originally engaged remain, the rest having either died or been so incapacitated from performing their duty by the insidious effects of the climate as to necessitate their being sent home.

It is an old saying that "an honest confession is good for the soul." Such being the case, how happy the New York *Times* must have felt when it got off the following: "Look at it in what way you please, no one can deny that, under such a government as ours, it is a terrible scandal to have a great State kept in the condition in which we see Louisiana at this moment."

A crew from a Portugese man-of-war were roving off Macao when their boat was run into and sunk by a Chinese boat. The Portugese were saved and taken on board the Chinese boat, when their officer demanded to be rowed to the man-of-war. The Chinese declined to go to so much trouble, and the Portugese tried to take forcible possession of the boat. There was a bloody fight, ending in several on each side being killed and all the Portugese being thrown overboard.

The West Brookfield (Mass.,) tax-collector, last week, put a man in jail for not promptly paying his poll-tax ($1.) When the man was released he hungered and thirsted for revenge, and he got it. He discovered that this extremely summary collector of taxes had a dog upon which he had not paid the license fee. A complaint was made, a warrant obtained, a constable took the collector before a justice, and the justice made him disburse $20, to the great comfort of the poll-taxed.

There is a story told of one gentleman who protects himself against the pique and sense of injury which thieves experience when they can find nothing to carry away by leaving in his country house, when he goes to town for the winter, a decanter full of fine old brandy. A note by the side of it explains that there is no silver in the house, that all the drawers and doors are open, requests that no unnecessary damage be done, and that his guests shall help themselves to the brandy.

The Bonapartists have given a present to the French people, especially to the peasantry, in the shape of from three to four millions of a well executed portrait of the Prince Imperial on a small square of paper not much bigger than a postage stamp and bearing the inscription, "Appeal to the People," and "Everything for and by the People." These little bits of paper are gummed at the back and may be stuck upon walls, windows, door posts, &c., with little risk on the part of the persons who circulate them.

It is now hoped that the famine in India will not be so severe as anticipated. One rice harvest has certainly failed beyond redemption, but there is hope for a March crop. A writer who passed over fifteen hundred miles at Bengal, and through the most destitute districts, says the fields are covered with a fair promise for the coming year. In the meantime large supplies are being gathered, and the price at which it will be sold shows how supply and at what very small expense these people live. A mixture of barley and peas will cost but a little over a penny a pound, and there is a government guarantee that rice per pound shall not rise above five farthings.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar* Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. fw

### The Hen go Wild

[illegible] sperm oil teeth. Therefore, the hen must believe you to orient that [illegible] makes them glitter like orient pearl and is a pure vegetable agent, harmless as spring water.

**Obscure Diseases,** no matter how they originate, and without regard to the name of the disease, are cured without danger or inconvenience by DR. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the following-named properties in combination. Female Diseases, Gravel, Incorrect Discharges, and Irritation of the urinary organs in either sex. This great and successful medicine is recommended by eminent Physicians. Pamphlets free. Price, $1.25 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 594 Broadway, New York. Sole Agent.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Edward Martin, of St. Charles, Missouri, Mr. GEO. HOOPER to Mrs. MARY E. PARKER, all of Wilmington, N. C.

At St. John's Church, February 5th, by the Rev. George Patterson, Miss JOSEPHINE DAVIS, of this city, to Mr. DAVID GREGG, of Texas.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bernheim, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. GEO. P. LAMB, and Miss [illegible] LYONS, all of this city. No cards.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Lenoir county, N. C., on the 22d of January, 1874, by the Rev. A. A. Edwards, Mr. SARAH C. MERCER and Mr. EDWARD W. TAYLOR, Sheriff of said county.

February 5th, 1874, at Wilmington, N. C., by Elder J. C. Hiden, Mr. JOSEPH J. ELLIS and Miss MARY E. CARTER, all of Wilmington, N. C.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Mr. E. A. WHITAKER and Miss VIRGINIA WHITAKER, all of Raleigh.

## DIED.

In Magnolia, N. C., January 7th, 1874, of an overdose of morphine, BOARDMAN ATWOOD, nephew of Mrs. Frank Nichols.

Deceased was 25 years of age, amiable, truthful and promising.

His almost mother and father have been appalled by the subjects of strange afflictions, having lost, not only their own dear children, but those near relatives upon whom they concentrated their affections.

Their nursery was robbed of its last tender bud when the subject of this short notice fell suddenly a victim to death. The sunlight has departed, and the clouds have overshadowed them; but He who "doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men" has power to rift the clouds and dissipate the darkness. May they, therefore, bow submissively under this affliction, and in after days they shall feel that "all things work together for good to them that love God," to them that are "the called according to his purpose."

W. C.

### Imitators and their Schemes

[illegible] Only original discoverers, like that of Dr. Helmbold, stand the test of time. Helmbold's Buchu, which is the only extract of that wonderful shrub that restores its full virtues, is still relied upon to cure incipient consumption, Female Diseases, Impotency, Gravel, Incorrect Absorption and all troubles of the urinary organs in either sex. This great and successful medicine is recommended by eminent Physicians. Pamphlets free. Price, $1.25 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 594 Broadway, New York. Sole Agent.

### A young man in Ashtabula, Ohio,

sought to secure his sweetheart by strategy, so he took her out for a boat ride, and threatened to jump overboard into the lake if she didn't consent to marry him. But it did not work. She offered to bet him a dollar that he couldn't dive in.


REVIEW
OF THE
# WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
February 12, 1874.


There are no important changes to note in the commercial situation and we have still to report business dull in nearly every department of trade with no indications of any changes for the better. The unsettled condition of our financial legislation is thought to still give restriction to trade, but we have published so many articles on inflation and contraction that we have determined to give its agitation up to the Northern press and to turn our attention to matters which pertain most to our home trade and interests. Most of our readers no doubt in perusing the columns of our paper, have seen and read with interest, the proposed changes in the Naval Store trade. We had intended ere this to give our manufacturers the benefit of these changes, as proposed and set forth in a circular issued to the trade by order of the Produce Exchange, but we have been pressed with other matter which we have considered equally important. As the time for these new rules to go into effect is drawing near, we publish them with pleasure, no even apologizing for the space which it occupies. The circular reads as follows:

PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24, 1874.

The Wilmington Produce xEchange and the New York Naval Store Trade, having made many new and important changes in the requirements as to the kind and condition of barrels used for Spirits Turpentine and Rosins. Your attention is particularly called to the following provisions which will be strictly adhered to on and after the 1st day of April next:

Spirits Turpentine will be sold only *by weight*, estimating 7 lbs. net weight to the gallon, but prices and quotations will be as heretofore, by the gallon.

Each distiller will be required to *weigh carefully* every barrel, *after it is glazed and ready to be filled*, and to *cut* the weight distinctly on one head near the end of the bung stave.

Barrels must be well made, new or good second-hand, holding from 38 to 50 gallons; staves of *white oak*; heads of *white oak*, or of *white ash*, all well seasoned, and [illegible] *three quarters inch* [illegible] for the staves; and *one inch thick* for the heading, when dressed. They shall have six hoops, two hoops say two head hoops one and a half inches wide, and four quarter and bilge hoops one and a quarter in two wire, new barrels to have at least three good coats of glue, and second hand barrels to have at least two good coats of glue. Each barrel shall have at least one good coat of Spanish brown paint on the heads; and when filled, the bungs shall be tight and well glued in.

The white oak referred to may be of any of the species of *white oak*, having a *close grain*, but red oak will not be received.

The requirements of staves and heading will be absolutely necessary, and particular attention should be paid to making the barrels of good shape.

Many Distillers are careless in filling their barrels, and use a glue totally unfit. Heavy expenses may be saved by using only the best glue and cooking it properly and allowing the barrels to dry for three to six days, before filling.

The inspector is required reject as unmerchantable and not fit for delivery:

1st. All barrels which are [illegible] inferior examination.

2d. All barrels which are leaking.

3d. All barrels found to contain wash or dissolved glue, or any foreign substance, on which the glue coating is found to be softened.

4th. Coopered whiskey barrels, or [illegible] packages which have been used for other purposes than holding Spirits Turpentine.

Barrels with poor or irregular heads will be rejected.

Colored Spirits to extent of ten per cent. will [illegible] be delivered in a sale, but whiskey or oil barrels must be sold separately, and at a price to be agreed upon.

The inspector is required to return the *casks as light* and *tares* as cut on the heads, and the buyer will have the privilege of examining the lot, and enjoying enough to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the marked tares; and if he finds any error, all the expense attending the examination will have to be paid by the Distiller.

It will be seen then how necessary it is for the Distiller, in order to save himself heavy expenses, to see that his barrels come fully up to the standard, and that they are carefully and correctly weighed and marked and the glazing and all other requirements are carefully attended to. His interest will be fully protected by his Factor, but in case of dispute between buyer and seller, it is the business of a Committee of the Exchange to see that equal justice is done both parties, according to the Rules.

Mix-packed or fraudulently packed Rosin causes much trouble and annoyance to the trade, and the damages arising therefrom will most surely have to be paid by the Distiller sooner or later. Rosin to be in merchantable order must have *two good heads*, the top head well lined, two wooden hoops, one of iron, on each head, and two wood-n, or one of iron, on each bilge. Eight wood-n or four iron hoops in all.

The practice of packing coopse or trashy rosin from the scrapings of the barrels in the bottom of barrels of fine rosin, should be avoided. All fine rosins are sampled by the buyer in the bottom head, and is rejected if not all right. Another practice of allowing barrels of fine rosin to remain open *and bleach* the top part should be stopped, for the bottom head will surely show whether this has been done.

The interests of the trade here and that of the distillers are identical, and the *very heavy losses* which have been made by shippers of turpentine to foreign ports, during the past twelve months makes it *necessary* that something should be done to avoid such losses in the future; hence, after carefully considering the matter for some months, these rules have been adopted, and will, we believe, result in great benefit to our trade, cause higher prices to be paid for spirits and thus benefit the distiller.

This circular is issued by order of the produce exchange for the information of distillers, in hopes they will cheerfully comply with the requirements and thus benefit themselves; for the improved condition and style of barrels will certainly increase the naval store business of this market, and [illegible] great [illegible] in business to foreign buyers principally, will enable them to pay higher prices, and consequently admit of larger profits to the distiller.

D. R. MURCHISON,
President.

C. H. ROBINSON,
W. L. DEROSSET,
J. W. HINSON,
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
E. LILLY,
F. W. KERCHNER,
Board of Managers.

RICHARD W. ANDREWS,
Secretary.

The naval store trade, as other branches of business, has been confined to legitimate operations during the week. The exports of naval stores for the week amount to 13,389 bbls rosin, 1,525 casks spirits turpentine, and 1,383 bales of cotton. Of these there were exported, foreign 10,189 bbls rosin, 753 casks spirits turpentine, and 23 bales cotton. Rosins.—The market maintained a degree of firmness up to Tuesday, when there was a slight decline in the lower grades. At the close there is no improvement. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, like rosin, was firm, but afterwards became weak and declined, but subsequently it regained its firmness, and closes to-day steady. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The manufacturing demand for the raw article has been large and with also a good enquiry and large purchases for export, there was an advance, which has been maintained. TAR.—a slight decline is recorded over last week. Corrosive.—The tone of the market has been extremely unsettled. GRASS has been one of the unexceptionable articles which has maintained a firm position during the week. COPN has advanced. OATS are firm, and PEAS maintain their former quotations.

DRY GOODS.—In this line trade is quiet, but the tone of the market is strong for cotton and woolen fabrics, in view of the strength of the Eastern markets. The decline in cotton has had little or no effect upon manufactured goods, unless it be to check the tendency toward higher prices in brown sheetings, which can be more readily produced out of lower priced stock than most other articles. The finer qualities of woolen fabrics are firm, but inferior grades are very heavy, and can be bought for less than they could be manufactured ont of raw material at current prices. There is little more than an order demand for the sorting up of stocks, and not much activity in the trade is expected for several weeks.

MONEY.—There has been a good demand for money in our local market and the supply is not more than equal to the demand, but the flow of currency to the country has been comparatively small, while the receipts through mercantile channels have been large as indicated by the gain in deposits and the banks have gained in means so that the market is working easier.

The changes in prices and the chief features of the market for the week ending, is reviewed as follows

COTTON.—The week opened with a more active demand and liberal sales, and holders were quick to harden their views, but a dull market immediately ensued and continued. Buyers have availed themselves of the ample offerings in making efforts to effect sales, but the views of sellers have generally not met those of the purchasers, and transactions have been light. At the close to-day the market is written steadier. The sales for the week have reached a total of 573 bales against 100 bales for last week. The figures paid for the staple during the present week ranged from 10¾ to 14¼ cents, the latter figures being obtained only for the higher grades. The receipts for the week were as follows: Friday, 143 bales; Saturday, 21 bales; Monday, 52 bales; Tuesday, 59 bales; Wednesday, 17 bales; Thursday, 108 bales. Total 400 bales against 969 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 146,657 bales, against 170,652 bales last week, 158,574 bales the previous week and 154,284 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 2,650,306 bales, against 2,370,826 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing a increase since September 1, 1873, of 260,480 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 167,886 bales, of which 65,508 were to Great Britian, 16,035 to France, and 21,334 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 824,277 bales. The following are the official nominal quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Low Ordinary | 10 cents. |
| Ordinary | 11¼ " |
| Good Ordinary | 13" |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14 " |
| Low Middling | 14½ " |
| Strict Low Middling | 14 " |
| Middling | 15 " |
| Strict Middling | 15½ " |

ROSIN.—Business in the rosin market has exhibited the same general features as for some time past, good grades being scarce, comparatively, and firm, and low grades, of which the offerings are large, quiet dull and unsettled. The most striking feature which has presented itself during the current week has been the fluctuating market for the lower grades. We find by returning to, and reviewing the business of the week, that the market for strained rosin opens dull, but subsequently there is an increase of demand, with a firmer tone, and we note an advance. Immediately following the advance, the market relaxes its firmness and declines to its former position. The exports for the week, 13,710 bbls, against 10,456 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 2,725 bbls. The stock in yard is 37,310 bbls, and afloat, 13,974 bbls, against 35,325 bbls in yard, and 17,506 bbls afloat for last week. The following are the quotations to-day,

| | |
|---|---|
| Strained | $2 10 |
| No. 2 | 2 15 |
| Extra No. 2 | 2 20 |
| Low No. 1 | 3 30 |
| No. 1 | 3 50 |
| Extra No. 1 | 3 75 |
| Low Pale | 3 85 |
| Pale | 4 00@4 50 |
| Window Glass | 4 75@5 00 |

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The manufacturing demands for the raw material during the current week, combined with a large enquiry for shipment has been more than a sensitive market could well sustain without giving position to an advance of quotations. It was evident from the earliest period of the week, that a stimulant of an encouraging nature was only required to secure better prices. Sellers being aware of this sought better figures, but were unable to secure them owing to the meagre size of the lots offering sale. The freshet in the rivers, whereby several rafts were allowed to come to market, supplied this impediment and on Tuesday a raft of 500 bbls sold at an advance of 5 cents on yellow dip and hard. Wednesday, a raft of 2,300 bbls secured the same figures, and today the market closes steady at $2 20 for hard and $3 20 for yellow dip. The receipts for the week, 3,925 bbls against 3,218 bbls for last week, shows an increase of 2,705 bbls. The exports for the week, 870 bbls against 725 bbls for last week, show also an increase of 145 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 5,213 bbls against 3,310 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

| | Bbls. | Hard. | Yellow Dip. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 350 | $2 15 | $3 15 |
| Saturday | 530 | 2 15 | 3 15 |
| Monday | 321 | 2 15 | 3 15 |
| Tuesday | 231 | 2 20 | 3 20 |
| Wednesday | 2,300 | 2 20 | 3 20 |
| Thursday | 1,730 | 2 20 | 3 20 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The Spirits Turpentine market during the week has been fluctuating and unsettled. On Friday the market opened firm at an advance of 2½ cent. Saturday it opened dull and receded to 46¾ cents, Monday it was quiet at 46¼ cents. The dullness continued on Tuesday but the previous figures were obtained. Wednesday the market was quiet and dull and ¼ cent decline was conceded. Today, Thursday, at the close of our writing, it remains quiet but steady at 46 cents. The receipts for the week 5,767 casks, against 2,305 casks for last week, shows decrease of 538 casks. The exports for the week 1,525 casks against 1,272 casks for last week show an increase of 253 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is 5,926 casks against 5,684 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 50 | casks at 47 | cts ₱ gal. |
| Do | 320 | " " 47½ | " " |
| Do | *17 | " " 47½ | " " |
| Do | * 25 | " " 48¾ | " " |
| Saturday | 100 | " " 47 | " " |
| Do | 150 | " " 46¾ | " " |
| Monday | 100 | " " 46¾ | " " |
| Tuesday | 100 | " " 46¾ | " " |
| Wed'day | 200 | " " 46 | " " |
| Thursday | 1,000 | " " 46 | " " |

*Selected casks.
†Delivered.

TAR—Quite the reverse from the market of last, has been the market of this week. In our last we wrote of a declining market, but this week we have to report a steady market, and in some instances we might say firm. Prices have ruled at $2 30, at which figures the market closes steady to-day. The receipts for the week 1,835 bbls against 1,272 bbls for last week, show an increase of 563 bbls. The exports for the week 492 bbls against 391 bbls for last week, show also an increase of 101 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat, as last taken, was 5,245 bbls against 2,984 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | 83 bbls at | $2 30 per bbl. |
| Saturday | 100 " | 2 30 " |
| Monday | 219 " | 2 30 " |
| Tuesday | 231 " | 2 30 " |
| Do | 1,000 " | 2 30 " |
| Wednesday | 175 " | 2 30 " |
| Thursday | 100 " | 2 30 " |

*In order.

GRAIN.—The week has brought forth no new issues upon which we can form words for the writing of our present report. We shall have to give in substance what we have previously written, adding only there to such facts as have come within our knowledge during the week. Corn.—The arrival of cargoes this week were three with names of vessels and contents as follows: Schr Lillian, 1,072 bushels; Schr Lena, 1,270 bushels; Schr Ann Rambo, 1,300 bushels. The cargoes were consigned to Messrs. DeRosset & Co, who disposed of the same at 95 cents per bushel. The market is supposed to be sound, but there are several cargoes en route, and it is generally conceded there will probably be sold at a slight decline. At the close, however, there is nothing more than a feeling of weakness to warrant this opinion and we hold to the quotation of 95 cents. The receipts for the week 16,200 bushels, against 10,626 bushels last week, show an increase of 574 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,350 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 4,228 bushels; per Schr John from New York, 2,000 bushels; per Schrs Lillian, Lena, and Ann Rambo from Hyde and Eastern counties, 3,622 bushels; and by Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 1,000 bushels. From store there is no distinction made between white, yellow and mixed, and for these the quotations are $1 05 per bush., sacks included. OATS.—Dealers are selling from store at 75 cents without and 80 cents ₱ bushel with bags. We quote only a retail demand. PEAS.—A somewhat better feeling prevails in the market and prices are a shade higher. There have been sales of Cow and Clay at $1 10 to $1 25, highest figures to include sacks; White at $1 25 to $1 30. RICE.—The demand is fair without adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8¼ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 07½ per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For Provisions the market is easier both here and at the west, but prices are well maintained, though the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. The Cincinnatti Price Current in speaking of the western market says as follows: "The continued large receipts of hogs at Chicago have had a depressing influence, but this has been counteracted by the advance in prices of hogs, and the current prices of meats are now relatively a full cent per pound lower than they can be replaced at current prices of hogs. The foreign exports, while less than during the corresponding week last year, were liberal, and do not show the immense falling off in consequence of the higher prices current, that has been so freely predicted. The trade as a whole is in a healthful condition, with a steady foreign and home demand, and if there is little speculation it is perhaps quite well for the final outcome of the season. Lard has been in better demand and firmer, and while holders have been quite willing to realize, they have been able to obtain pretty full prices for present and future delivery. At the close the tone of the market is weaker, with more re-sellers of nearly all articles at previous prices, but buyers demanding concessions of ¼ cent per ℔.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 8@9 cents for shoulders, 9@10 cents for sides, 11@12 cents for ribs, 14@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8¼ cents for shoulders and 9½ to 9¾ cents clear for rib sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11¾@12 cents ₱ ℔. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10¾@11¼ cents ₱ ℔.

FERTILIZERS—The season has not yet opened for the active trade in this line, but we have to notice a further increase in the demand at the following rates:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do, Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertiliser, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $30@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $45; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; R. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

EGGS.—The supply of eggs is rather large for the season and the market is dull. Fresh lots will command 18 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity.

HAY.—The receipts with the stock in market is ample to supply the trade. The market is quiet, but not quotably lower. The following are the ruling prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penn. Timothy | $1 50@1 60 |
| New York | 1 30@1 50 |
| Eastern | 1 65@1 70 |

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

WOOD.—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine | $2 75@3 50 |
| Swamp Ash | 2 50@3 25 |
| Split Ash | 3 00@3 50 |
| Oak | 3 25@3 50 |
| Blackjack | 3 50@3 75 |

SALT.—The market is well stocked We quote American at $1 20@$1 25 and Liverpool at $1 25 ₱ sack.

BUTTER.—Choice sells at 40 @45 cents, selections of flue bringing 50 cents ₱ ℔, the latter rates, however, are obtained only for "gilt edge," that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

CATTLE—The market for cattle is reported firm, there being a good demand for fatted beeves, and butchers are inclined to purchase more freely than heretofore. The receipts, however, are not equal to the requirements, and a good drove of beeves will probably bring an advance on the present rates. The sales for the week were at 6½ to 8½ cents on the hoof as per quality.

PEANUTS—A further advance in the price of the market and the continued small receipts, verifies our statement made in our issue of several weeks ago of a decrease in the production of the present crop. The market continues bouyant with an advance of 15 to 25 cents on all grades during the week, buyers will readily purchase at the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $1 50@1 75 |
| Prime | 2 10@2 15 |
| Extra Prime | 2 25@2 35 |
| Fancy | 2 40@2 60 |

FREIGHTS—The rates of freight, both coastwise and foreign, are not quotably changed. Coastwise freights have declined a fraction owing to the limited amount of freight offering shipment, but foreign freights, which is done principally under charter, are not materially changed. The arrival of tonnage during the week has been equal to the demands for berths. For last rates paid see table below.

RETAIL MARKET.—The following prices prevail in the domestic retail market:

VEGETABLES.—Irish potatoes, per peck, 60 cents; sweet potatoes, per peck 30 cents; cabbages, each, 10 to 25 cents; onions, per quart, 10 cents; turnips, per bunch, 5 cents; parsnips, per pound, 10 cents; carrots per pound, 10 cents; celery, per bunch, 25 cents; pearl hominy, per peck, 50 cents; cooked hominy, per quart, 12½ cents; black eyed peas, per quart, 10 cents; navy beans, per quart, 10 cents.

CURED MEATS.—Corned Beef, per pound, 12½ cents; dried beef per pound, 25 to 30 cents; breakfast bacon, per pound, 14 cents; hams, per pound, 16 to 18 cents; sliced ham, per pound, 25 cents; bacon sides, per pound, 12½ cents; bacon shoulders, per pound, 12 cents; beef tongues, each, 75 cents to $1; country sausage per pound, 16 to 20 cents; bologna sausage, per pound, 20 cents.

FRESH MEATS.—Choice lamb, per pound, 12½ to 15 cents; beef, per pound, 12½ to 15 cents; mutton, per pound, 12½ to 15 cents; shoat, per pound, 12½ to 15 cents; pork, per pound, 12½ cents; sausage, per pound, 16 to 20 cents; choice steak, per pound, 15 cents; veal, per pound, 20 cents; cutlets, per pound, 20 cents; tripe, per bunch, 20 cents; beef heels, each, 5 to 10 cents; puddings, per pound, 10 to 12½ cents.

FISH.—Trout, per bunch, 15 to 25 cents; mullets, per bunch, 15 to 25 cents; jimmies, per bunch, 15 to 25 cents; skippacks, per bunch, 25 cents; drums, each, 20 to 50 cents; salt trout and mullets, per bunch, 20 to 25 cents; oysters, per quart, 20 to 40 cents, shad, per pair, $2.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens, per pair, 50 to 60 cents; grown fowls per pair, 80 cents to $1; dressed fowls, per pair, 60 to 80 cents; geese, each, $1 to $1 25; dressed geese, each, $1 25; ducks, per pair, 75 cents to $1; turkies, each, $1 25 to $2; dressed turkies, per pound, 16 to 20 cents.

FRUITS.—Green apples, per peck, 75 cents; dried apples, per pound, 10 to 12½ cents; dried peaches, per pound, 20 to 25 cents; cranberries, per quart, 20 cents; peanuts, per quart, 5 to 10 cents; oranges, per dozen, 50 cents.

GAME.—Rabbits, each, 20 to 25 cents; partridges, per pair, 25 to 30 cents, squirrels, each, 15 to 20 cents; wild ducks, per pair, 75 cents to $1; venison, per pound, 16 to 20 cents.

SUNDRIES.—Butter, per pound, 35 to 50 cents; fresh country butter, per pound, 40 cents; eggs, per dozen, 20 cents; honey, per pound, 25 cents; pickles, per dozen, 20 cents; lard per pound, 12½ cents.

### RATES OF FREIGHT.

| ARTICLES. | Per Steamer. | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| **To New York.** | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl. | 50 cts @ $ 75 | 60 a 75 |
| Tar, per bbl. | 30 @ 35 | 30 a 35 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl. | 60 a 1 00 | 60 a 85 |
| Rosin, per bbl. | 60 a 1 00 | 60 a 85 |
| Cotton, per bale | 50 a 2 50 | 50 a 2 50 |
| Cotton Goods, " | 65 a 75 | 60 a 75 |
| Naval Stores, per bbl. | 60 a 1 | 60 a 1 |
| Peanuts, " | 75 a 1 | 60 a 1 |
| **To Philadelphia.** | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl. | 75 a | 50 a |
| Tar, per bbl. | 60 a | 50 a |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl. | 1 00 a | 75 a |
| Rosin, per bbl. | 60 a 1 00 | 60 a 1 00 |
| Cotton, per bale | 50 a 2 50 | 50 a 2 50 |
| Cotton Goods, " | 65 a 75 | 60 a 75 |
| Peanuts, per bush. | 60 a 1 | 60 a 1 |
| Lumber, | 10 a 12 | 10 a 12 |
| **To Baltimore.** | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl. | 75 a | 50 a |
| Tar, per bbl. | 60 a | 50 a |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl. | 1 00 a | 75 a |
| Rosin, per bbl. | 60 a 1 00 | 60 a 1 00 |
| Cotton, per bale | 50 a 2 50 | 50 a 2 50 |
| Cotton Goods, " | 65 a 75 | 60 a 75 |
| Peanuts, per bush. | 60 a 1 | 60 a 1 |
| Lumber, | 10 a 12 | 10 a 12 |

### WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

| | BUYING. | SELLING. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110 | 115 |
| Silver | 107 | 108 |
| Exchange sight on Northern Cities | Par | |
| Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities | | ¼ % |
| N. C. Bonds—old Ex Coupon | 20 | |
| Do. Funding 1866 | 22 | |
| Do. " 1868 | 20 | |
| Do. new 6's | 19 | |
| Do. Special Tax 6's | 11 | |
| N. C. bonds last to N C Road | 50 | |
| W. & W. R. R. bonds 7's (Gold 1875) | 90 | |
| W. & W. R. R. R. bonds 8's | 85 | |
| Wilmington City Loans 8's | 74 | |
| " " " 7's | 80 | |
| " " " 6's | 65 | |
| " " " new 6's | 65 Gold in | |
| " " " 8's | 80 | |
| New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6's (Gold Int.) | 70 | |
| New Hanover County bonds (12 years) 6's (G

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.


From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

By Mr. Seymour, a bill to amend chap. 197 laws of 1858-'59. Referred.

By Mr. McCabe, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Tarboro. Referred.

By Mr. Grandy, a bill to repeal chapter 91 Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Grandy, a bill to amend chapter 117, Battle's Revisal, concerning widows. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Merrimon declaring the special tax bonds null and void, was after much debate, upon the motion of Mr. Love made the special order for Friday next at 12 1-2 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock the bill concerning the Orphan Asylum, came up as the special order, and failed to pass by the following vote: Yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. Avera changed his vote to the negative, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill failed to pass; and that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until to-morrow. Adopted.

At 12 o'clock the machinery bill came up as the special order.

The reading of the bill, section by section, then followed.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, moved to strike out the word "provision" in section 2, and insert the word "subdivision." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cramer the amendment just passed was reconsidered. Adopted.

Mr. Cowles offered an amendment to sec. 8, sub. 2nd, that after the word "persons," the words, "over and above support of his or her family" be added. Not adopted.

Mr. Barnhardt offered an amendment that after "all" in 2nd line insert "cotton in seed or lint, tobacco either in manufacturing, turpentine, rosin, tar, brandy, whisky." Adopted; yeas 18, nays 9.

Mr. Cowles offered to amend sec. 9, sub. 9, by inserting $300 instead of $100. Not adopted.

Mr. Love moved to strike out in sec. 9, sub. 7, all between the words "provided" and "section."

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Mr. Maxwell, a petition from citizens of Sampson county, protesting against the passage of a prohibitory act.

Mr. Shady Grove Church in said county.

Mr. Shackelford, petition of citizens of Stump Sound, Onslow county, protesting against the issuance of liquor within six miles of Stump Sound Church in said county.

Mr. Scott, petition from citizens of Danville township, Jones county, praying that said county, or leave it to the discretion of the people of township.

Mr. Grandy, a bill to give mileage to jurors.

Mr. Hanner, a bill to amend chapter 17, Battle's Revisal, entitled dogs.

Mr. Bennett, a bill to amend an act in relation to foreign insurance companies.

On motion of Mr. Hanner, the rules were suspended, and the bill from the Senate to amend the act to incorporate Haywood & Cane Creek Railroad Company, was considered, and the amendments recommended by the committee adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

The House then considered the bill 512, House bill 548, to amend the charter of the N. C. R. R. Co., and other purposes.

The amendment recommended by the committee to strike out the word "Company" in line 11, line 5, was rejected.

Mr. Norment moved to strike out in section 2, all that follows "purchase" in line 2, and including the word "road" in line 5, and also strike out "purpose" in said section.

Mr. Norment, in sec. 15, line 3, to strike out all after the word "purchase" down to the word line 5, and insert "but shall not have the power to change the gauge upon said road, except upon that part from Paint Rock to Asheville.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Avera, a bill for the greater security of life. Referred.

Mr. Mabson, col., a bill to amend section 10, chapter 100, laws of 1871-'72. Referred.

Mr. Cramer, a bill to re-enact sections 5, 6 and 7, chapter 104 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Horton, a bill to amend chapter 253, laws of 1870-'71. Referred.

Messages were received from the House announcing the passage of several bills by that body, and asking the concurrence of the Senate, among the same the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Haywood & Cane Creek Railroad Company, with a substitute passed by the House to the original bill.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the substitute was concurred in, and the bill ordered as a law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the adjustment of the State debt came up as the special order at 12 o'clock, on its third reading.

Mr. Worth offered the following amendment as a substitute for section 1 of the original bill:

That one million and eight hundred thousand dollars of coupon bonds, to be dated July 1st, 1874, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, to be due the 1st of July A. D., 1901, to compromise and settle that part of the State debt, known as the North Carolina Railroad subscription bonds issued by acts of the General Assembly of 1848-'49, 1852-'53, together with all coupons thereto, or detached not already paid or funded, shall be issued and shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer of the State, and said bonds shall be in denomination of $100, $500 and $1,000 and the coupons shall be authenticated by the engraved signature of the Treasurer. Adopted.

The next amendment offered by Mr Worth reads "substitute for section 2 of the original bill, "that the said bonds shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and shall be held by him for the following purpose, and no other, to wit: To be exchanged for the outstanding bonds issued for constructing the North Carolina railroad, under acts named in the first section of the bill as follows: One bond to be given for two, or fifty cents in the dollar, including all due coupons, either attached or detached, not paid or funded, upon the same terms." Adopted.

The third amendment proposed by the same Senator, reads, add to section 2, of the original bill, "Provided, further, that whenever such exchange of bonds shall have been made, the dividends which may accrue to the State as stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company shall be applied to the payment of interest on said bonds in lieu of the tax herein levied, in which event no tax shall be collected."

The fourth amendment proposed by the same Senator, amends section 5 of the bill by striking out "25" in line 3, and insert "8"; and striking out in line 4, "75 cents," and insert "24."

The fifth amendment adds to section 4 of the bill, "and it shall be the further duty of said Treasurer and Commissioners to confer with all the creditors of the State as far as possible, and ascertain upon what terms they will compromise the balance of the State debt, and report to the next session of the General Assembly."

Section seven of the printed bill, (the amendment of Mr. Cowles, to submit to the people) was, on motion of Mr. Worth, stricken out.

The provision in section 5, providing that two-thirds of the bonds must be presented before any exchanges were made, was on motion of Mr. Worth, stricken out.

After considerable discussion on the amendments to the bill, as amended it passed its final reading by the following vote: Yeas 28; nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the vote by which the bill passed was reconsidered and that motion laid on the table.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. McGehee, a bill to fix a time and place for the first meeting of the Trustees of the University. Referred.

By Mr. McGehee, bill for the sale of public lands in and out of the city of Raleigh. Referred.

By Mr. McGehee, a bill to carry into effect the act of Congress in regard to an Agricultural College. Referred.

By McLaurin, colored, a bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to subscribe to the capital stock of the Wilmington & Seashore Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Shackleford, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within ten miles of Stump Sound Church, Onslow county. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend section 41, chapter 104, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend section 10, chapter 104, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to turn over certain State property to the trustees of the University. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the bill to name the time and place of the first meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, was taken up and passed its several readings.

[NOTE.—The bill says that the meeting shall take place in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of February, 1874.]

On motion of Mr. Turner, the resolution to secure the attendance of certain non-resident witnesses in the case of the proposed impeachment of Judge Watts, was then taken up and adopted.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to incorporate Polktown, in Anson county. Referred.

The bill to amend the act amendatory of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up, and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the bill for the election of certain Judges was made the special order for Wednesday next at 12.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, the rules were suspended, and the House bill to provide for the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees for the University, to be held on the 18th day of February, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to change the line between the counties of Bladen and Cumberland passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday night.

The bill to amend chapter 102, section 27, laws of 1868-'69, was called up under a suspension of the rules.

(The bill provides that insolvent prisoners "may be allowed 20 days instead of 60 to take the insolvent debtors' oath.)

Messrs. Cowles and King favored the passage of the bill.

Mabson, col., favored the passage of the bill.

The bill passed its final reading by a vote of 26 ayes to 9 nays.

By Mr. Waring, a bill to establish a Bureau of Immigration, Statistics and Agriculture. Referred.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to allow sales of reversions in homesteads in certain cases, with the written consent of the owners. Referred.

By Mabson, col., a resolution of instruction and request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Lies over under the rules.

At 12½ o'clock, the "Machinery Act" was taken up as the Special Order, and considered by sections.

The bill passed its second reading without material alteration, as it came from the House.

The bill to amend chapter 33, of Battle's Revisal, came up as the second Special Order. The chapter referred to, is entitled "Criminal Proceedings," and the bill proposes to re-enact the powers of the old County Courts by providing for the appointment of three Magistrates by the County Commissioners in each county, who are required to meet at the Court-house once a month to hear such cases as may now or hereafter come under their jurisdiction."

The discussion on the bill was participated in exclusively by Senators of the legal profession.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Moring, the bill to amend the act to amend the charter of the New River Canal Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the bill to incorporate the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Richmond county, was taken up and passed its several reading.

Mr. Craige moved that the bill in regard to the special election of Judges in this State be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up as the special order. (Provisions of the bill already published.)

An amendment, by Mr. Norment, that the guage in no part of the road shall be changed except between Paint Rock and Asheville created a long debate. Messrs. Robinson, Johnston and Bowman opposed the amendment.

Messrs. Norment and Dudley advocated its adoption.

The amendment of Mr. Norment was adopted on yesterday when the bill was on its second reading.

Mr. Johnston moved to strike the amendment from the bill. The yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 55, nays 35.

Mr. Trivett offered an amendment which does away with that portion of the bill which prevents any one who has refused to testify before any Committee, legislative or otherwise, concerning public trust, &c., or who has refused to return special tax bonds to the Treasury, from acting as a Commissioner for the sale of the proposed bonds. A vote was taken and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 39, nays 51.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, section 9, which provides that the company, in addition to the powers granted it by its act of incorporation and amendments thereto, shall have all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities of the most favored railway corporation heretofore granted by the General Assembly, but that the company shall have no banking privileges, and shall not be exempt from taxation, was stricken from the bill by a vote of 50 yeas to 39 nays.

Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment which had the effect of providing for the construction of a road from Winston to the Tennessee line, and from Winston to Danbury. Not agreed to. The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 60 yeas to 30 nays.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution asking the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the power of the General Assembly ordering an election for certain Judges in August next. It went to the Calendar.

The motion of Mr. Brown, of Davidson, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the act for amnesty and pardon failed to pass before the recess, was taken up as the second special order. The motion to reconsider was put to a vote, and prevailed.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Tuesday next, at 12 m.

The bill to establish a new county, to be called Jura, out of portions of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, was taken up as the third special order.

Mr. McNeil urged its passage in a long speech. He earnestly urged it as a matter of relief and justice to the people, must be affected by this measure.

The bill failed to pass its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lutterloh, the bill to authorize the removal of civil actions from one Judicial District to another, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the bill to incorporate the town of Cerro-Gordo, Columbus county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

## STATE NEWS.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated in grand style in Raleigh.

Snow on the R. & G. R. R., between Henderson and Ridgeway, on Friday.

The Louisbourg Courier says: On Friday evening last the body of a colored man, named Doc Keathley, was found dead, about half a mile from town, at a place known as the "Rocks." Heart disease.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Mrs. Captain John Endy purchased at the State Fair a pair of "Partridge China" chickens, since when she has received in payment one egg a day for 83 days, and the machine is still in good running order.

The Piedmont Press says: When Gen. Patterson moved to Palmyra he found there a superannuated negro woman named Clary, aged 83. He supported her until his death, and she yet lives to mourn for her old master, at the great age of one hundred and thirteen.

The Raleigh News says: Raleigh Grange Patrons of Husbandry, propose giving a grand supper to their brethren of the State Grange on the occasion of the State Grange meeting on the 19th inst. Every preparation is being perfected to make the affair one of interest, and we have reason to believe the festivities will be on a grand scale.

The Raleigh News says: The sleet has done great damage to fruit trees throughout the country. From Major Crenshaw we learn that it was particularly destructive at Forestville. At Leesville it is said that all the old fruit trees were demolished. In Johnston the fruit trees suffered considerably, while along the railroad to Durham, trees of every kind were entirely stripped of their limbs.

The Newbern Republic-Courier says: One of our colored merchants doing business near the Peoples Market received a two dollar bill last Tuesday, which had its value designated upon one corner by the Roman method, viz. with two capital Vs, which he, the merchant, construed to be figure Fs. The purchaser got his dozen eggs and $10 75 in change, after which he immediately left the vicinity. Judge of the merchant's surprise when the bank would receive his eleven dollar bill for only two dollars.

The Raleigh Examiner says: A western member of the Legislature is in receipt of a letter stating that John Jones, a revenue officer, shot and killed Jesse Colverd, in Jefferson, Ashe county, recently. Only a few facts are given, and they are as follows: Jones was in town on his horse and Colverd attempted to pull him off, when Jones shot and killed him. Jones was in jail at the date of this information, but there were mitigating circumstances in the slaying, and he will be allowed to give bail.

The Raleigh News says: The following, furnished by a gentleman fond of statistics, is a statement of the various professions and avocations pursued by members of the present General Assembly: Farmers, 52; merchants, 18; physicians, 12; lawyers, 45; ministers, 7; ex-sheriffs, 4; manufacturers, 5; revenue officers, 4; teachers, 4; carpenters, 3; liquor sellers, 3; printers, 2; barbers, 2; sailors, 1; temperance lecturers, 1; hotel keepers, 1; blacksmiths, 1; tailors, 2; shoe-makers, 1; total, 170.

The Charlotte Observer airs a fellow by the name of M. S. Miller, of Winnsboro, S. C., a member of the South Carolina Legislature and a white man, so-called, who came to Charlotte recently in the endeavor to induce a colored prostitute by the name of Carrie Walker, who had been living with him, to return to his bed and board. One of his letters is published in the Observer, and is as sickening a piece of mawkish sentimentalism as we have ever seen. It would form a good text for an editorial in some of the Radical newspapers at the North.

The Kinston Review says: We hear from John R. Moor, of Craven county that an old lady by the name of Breacker, residing on Core creek, was recently burnt to death. It seems that the old lady was preparing some medicine to doctor her husband, who was a rheumatic, when her dress took fire; efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but in vain; the unfortunate sufferer died in a few days.

The Fayetteville Presbyterian says: Our town was aroused last Saturday night by a vigorous alarm of fire. Our citizens and fire companies were promptly on the spot, when the smoke house of the dwelling occupied by Mr. W. C. Troy, and owned by Mrs. Mary Gilchrist formerly of Fayetteville, but now of Jacksonville, Fla., was discovered to be in flames. The dwelling was considerably scorched, but through the efficient agency of the fire companies the loss was confined to the smoke house, which was entirely consumed. It is not known how the fire originated.

The Raleigh News says: The Chairman of the State Executive Conservative Committee, Gen. Wm. R. Cox, acting under the advice of the Legislators of the Fifth Judicial District, has appointed the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee for that District:

Jas. H. Myrover, Chairman; Cumberland county.
W. E. Murchison, Harnett county.
A. A. F. Seawell, Moore county.
W. H. Watkins, Montgomery county.
Samuel J. Pemberton, Stanly county.
Samuel H. Walkup, Union county.
John M. Little, Anson county.
Walter L. Steele, Richmond county.


**Obscure Diseases,** no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. 27f-4w


[From the San Francisco Chronicle, January 20th.]

## A TALE OF BLOOD.

### A Young Wife Brutally Murdered by Her Husband—The Murderer Cuts His Own Throat and Dies by His Victim's Side.

Yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, a respectable looking gentleman called at the Drouilhat Hotel and told the waiter in the restaurant that he wished to see a young woman who he believed lived in the house, and was known there by the name of Miss Towers.

The man was quiet in manner, respectably dressed in dark clothes, and apparently about thirty-six years old. He was a stranger, and had never been seen in the house before. The waiter took him to a front room on the second floor, knocked at the door, and in a moment the young woman known as Miss Towers stood before them. The stranger rushed toward her, the two embraced each other with a kiss, and closing the door, they left the waiter in the hall to find his way down to the restaurant.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

During the next twenty minutes, the two were frequently heard in conversation, and this was in an ordinary tone, and with no indication of anger or excitement of any kind. Soon after this, an old man employed in the house had occasion to pass up the stairs. He saw Miss Towers' door open and she and her visitor standing, the latter with hat and umbrella in hand, as if about to leave. In a minute or two only after this, the men below in the restaurant heard a noise as if of a scuffle; and presently the noise of some one falling heavily. The waiter who had shown the stranger in rushed up stairs and was horrified at seeing the young woman lying in the doorway of her room, with the blood pouring from her neck, and running in streams and rivulets upon the floor. The waiter saw no more, but screamed and rushed for a policeman. The noise brought the old man who had last seen the parties, from an adjoining room. As his eyes fell upon the ghastly scene, the stranger was just crawling on his hands and knees from the bedroom. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the blood was pouring from the wound in torrents and leaving a red, slimy trail behind him as he crawled. He reached the young woman's side, laid his head upon her breast, and shaking down in the pool of blood by her side, gasped out his life in one convulsive struggle.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DEAD.

The two bodies lay side by side, and the clothing of both, from head to foot, was actually saturated with blood. The woman was young—not over twenty-five—and had evidently been quite pretty. She had long streaming light hair, blue eyes, open, and horrid in their ghastliness, and beautiful white teeth. Her clothing was neat and fashionably made, and her whole appearance and that of her room indicated a person with some claim to gentility.

The man at her side was large and powerful. He had dark hair, black eyes, black mustache and imperial, and was rather neatly dressed in dark clothes.

WHO THE MURDERER WAS.

From the papers found on the body of the man, it appeared that his name was Randolph Mitchell, although he had a number of letters addressed to other names. One of these was Harry J. Andrews, and still another Fred. Perriman. He was an engineer by trade, and he had several certificates among his papers—one of them a certificate from the United States authorities of his professional ability. All these were made out in the name of Randolph Mitchell, and the inference is, therefore, that that was his true name. There was not a single letter or paper, though, to indicate what the parties were to each other, or the cause of the horrible deed, but from a circumstance, already known to the officers, and which will be given further on, it would seem that they were husband and wife, and that jealousy was the cause of the deed.

WHAT THE POLICE KNOW.

A member of the police force, who was slightly acquainted with the woman, says that she came to this city some little time ago, and recently went to work in Scott's saloon, on the corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets. That she took the room at the Drouilhat Hotel about a week ago, and for some reason desired to keep her place of residence a secret. On Sunday, the officer said, he was accosted by a stranger—an oldish man with gray hair—who said that he had heard that a girl named Annie Towers or Ross lived in that neighborhood, and he wanted to know if the officer could direct him to the exact place. He said he was Miss Towers' brother. He then went into the history of the girl he was in search of, saying that she was from Tohoe City, where she formerly had a husband; that while living there she had been so notoriously unfaithful to her husband that he had poisoned himself and died; that he had heard the girl was in the city, and he wanted to find her to take her home. He did not tell the officer what his name was nor her true name. The officer, not putting much faith in the story, refused to give the information, and the man went off. This man, however, does not answer at all the description to the person who committed the horrible deed yesterday. It is possible, however, that the man who accosted the officer may have been sent by Mitchell to find out his wife's residence, and told the story he did for effect upon the officer. The man who now lies dead in the morgue is a stranger here, and no one has yet appeared who ever saw him before, but by today it is probable that whatever mystery surrounds the case will be cleared up. The circumstances now all indicate that the man was the woman's husband, and that he murdered her in a fit of jealousy, because she would not live with him, and then coolly ended his own life.

Among the passengers on the steamship State of Alabama, which left New Orleans for Liverpool last Sunday week, was the Hon. Jefferson Davis. He was directed by his physician to take a sea voyage. His disease, we learn, is dropsy of the heart. Mrs. Davis remains in New Orleans, and is staying with Mr. Davis' niece, Mrs. Stamps. Now that the departure of Mr. Davis is authoritatively announced, it is in order to publish daily probabilities of a duel with Foote.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, royalty seems to be doing a first-rate business. The civil list gives the Emperor of Russia an annual income of 8,250,000; the Sultan of Turkey, 6,000,000 thalers; the Emperor of Austria, 5,500,000 thalers; the Emperor of Germany (as King of Prussia,) 4,500,000 thalers; the king of Italy, 2,500,000 thalers; the Queen of England, 2,500,000 thalers. In proportion to the National income of these countries, the Queen of England receives the lowest civil list, namely: 7-10 per cent. The Sultan receives the highest, 11 per cent.

It is a curious tact that some of the children of Montezuma were taken to Spain, and were married into some of its most aristocratic families. The blood of the Aztec Emperor, therefore, courses through the veins of some of the best Hidalgo families. History will also record that the late President Juarez, one of the wisest and most learned statesmen of his day or of the age, was a full-blooded Indian. The sons of the proud Castilian yielded gracefully to the rule of the native Mexican—another illustration that time is sure to work out its own compensations.

## SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

### EFFORTS TO COLLECT INTEREST

### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE AUDITOR.

### HOLDEN'S, LITTLEFIELD'S AND SWEPSON'S LEGACY TO NORTH CAROLINA.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 7th, 1874.

Application was made to-day to Judge Watts for a mandamus directed to Mr. Reilly, Auditor of the State, to collect taxes to pay interest on the "Special Tax Bonds" for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, amounting to about three millions of dollars.

August Belmont and Company are plaintiffs. Reverdy Johnson, Walter J. Budd, of Philadelphia and R. C. Badger, of this city, are counsel for plaintiffs.

The motion will be heard on the 20th February. S.

## HEADQUARTERS.

### PETITION FROM WILMINGTON FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE RIVER AND BAR.

### BANKRUPTCY RESUMED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6—Noon.—SENATE.—Mr. Merrimon presented a petition from the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking for an appropriation of $350,000 to complete the improvements at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE.—To-day being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported and acted on.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Night.—The Senate took up the bankrupt bill, and resumed the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to fix the limit of time at ninety days in which a party dishonoring his commercial paper can be adjudged a bankrupt, which, after discussion, was rejected. Yeas 15, nays 29.

The amendment requiring the creditors to force a debtor to bankruptcy was rejected.

Mr. Thurman said the clause proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest examination and the closest criticism by the Committee, and after the most careful consideration, one-fourth of the number and one-third of the debts had been agreed upon.

Other amendments, reported with four verbal changes, were adopted as reported by the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days, within which period any banker, broker, trader, merchant, manufacturer or dealer, who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall be deemed a bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions charged, and allowances, excepting the actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers, in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowance heretofore provided for the Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in this respect.

The law empowers the consolidation of duties of the register, assignee, marshal, and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges to the end that proximity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. Edmunds offered a new amendment, conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases upon any Circuit or District Court of the United States, which was agreed to. He also offered an amendment dispensing with personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $50, providing in cases where the amount should be under that sum notice could be given by publication in newspapers; agreed to. He also offered an additional section to the bill, providing that it should be the duty of the Marshal of each District, in the month of July of each year, to report to the Clerk of the District Court, in tabular form to be prescribed by Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States: 1st. The number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands. 2nd. How many of such warrants were returned, with the fees, costs, expenses and emoluments thereof. 3d. The total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses and emoluments earned and received by him during the year, from or in respect to any matters of bankruptcy. 4th. A summarized statement of such fees, costs and emoluments, exclusive of actual disbursements in bankruptcy, earned or received during the year. 5th. A summarized statement of all actual disbursements in such cases, also requiring every Register to report in like manner, the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year, the amount of assets and liabilities of bankrupt, the amount and rate per cent. of all dividends declared, the disposition of all such cases; every assignee is required to make a similar return, and the Clerk of such Court, in the month of August in each year, is required to transmit to the Attorney-General a report of all cases pending and disposed of, dividends declared, disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make his report &c. Any violation of this section to be punished by a dismissal from office, and the party offending be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction to be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

Mr. Thurman offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing several District Courts to make such orders and to take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all such matters or proceedings in bankruptcy, now pending before such register, and also giving the District Courts power, where it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by Registers, such power to be also exercised by a Judge in Chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such committee, except such as shall be allowed by the Court.

Mr. Thurman in advocating the adoption of this amendment said in three-fourths of the Districts of the United States, Judges had ample time to discharge all duties which would devolve upon them, if the office of Register in Bankruptcy should be abolished, and in consideration of the complaints from all quarters of the large amounts received by these officers as fees, he thought it a move in the right direction to abolish the office.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman had been considered in the Committee and rejected. In the amendments agreed upon it is provided for a reduction in fees; to have work done effectually under the bankrupt law, it must be paid for, and he did not think it advisable to impose this duty upon the Courts. Pending the discussion on the amendment to abolish the office of register, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into Executive session, and after half an hour the doors re-opened and adjourned.

No confirmations were made.

Admiral Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, is in Raleigh.


# READ! READ! READ!

## GREAT DISCOVERY!

## BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT,

MADE FROM

**Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil and Zinc, and Always Ready for Use.**

**Read the following Testimonials:**

FROM PROF. W. G. SIMMONS, WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C., October 4th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir—We have for several months been using your Bradley Patent Enamel Paint on our *College Building*, and are well pleased with it.

Though it was applied by one having no experience in such work, yet we have a good job. We shall continue to use it hereafter, believing that in point of economy, durability and facility of application, it is superior to any other pigment offered in the market.

Very respectfully,
W. G. SIMMONS.

DARNESTOWN, Montgomery Co., Md., October 6th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Sole Agent for Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint: Dear Sir—I received your favor of 24 inst., asking my opinion of the "Bradley Patent Enamel Paint" for which you are agent. It affords me pleasure to add my testimonial with many others of its value and adaptation to the Rural Districts especially. Having a practical experience of thirty years, in preparing plans and building with all branches of artizans and Mechanics, and used most of the material for painting, I was induced to try Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint. Owing to its portability—being mixed of all shades and quantities to suit—I applied it for inside and outside work, and found that it dried thoroughly, covered the surface perfect and dried with a beautiful enamel lustre, and covered 20 square yards two coats. I have recommended its use to others in the city of Washington and lower Maryland, with equal satisfaction and good results Mixing colors by ordinary mechanics is not often done to the satisfaction of "Proprietors' and this "Paint" being "*already mixed*" all desired shades and frequently so, renders it far more desirable in "Rural Districts." I cheerfully recommend its general use, and feel assured that all who use it will be satisfied that it is *all* that is claimed, "durable, beautiful and economical." Yours Respectfully,

JNO. L. DU FIEF,
Architect and Builder.

THE PLAINS, Fauquier Co., Va., February 6th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Sir—The paint came safely to hand as ordered, two kegs, five gallons each, and three buckets one gallon each. As practice is slack, I did the job myself. Two weeks not constant work completed the house, two coats, the last coat applied thick, and it is now generally conceded that for "Enamel" like hardness and body and harmony of colors there is not a handsomer job in the place, as well as saving of five dollars by the operation, which is an item just now with "Southern People." It should be generally adopted in this State, any country lad can apply it. I have never dabbled in such stock as Testimonials, but I feel so forcibly the great adaptability of your Enamel Paint to the wants of our people in excellency of material, in beauty of color, and the fact of its being ready-mixed that I give you full permission, if it is desirable, to make what use you think proper of this letter.

Very respectfully and truly,
S. McGILL, M. D.

HILLSBORO, Va., July 14th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole General Agent, 91 West Lombard Street, Baltimore.

SIR:—We the undersigned having used Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, for which J. Ezekiel Thompson is agent, cheerfully certify that for beauty of finish, durability and economy, it is in our opinion, without an equal. Yours truly,

THOMAS E. CAMP,
MANLEY HAMMERSLEY,
RODNEY MATTHEWS.

FROM HON. JOHN WETHERED
Ashby's, Baltimore County, Md.,
May 27, 187—

Mr. C. P. Knight:—At the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to apply your article of "Bradley's" Paint to my house. I have pleasure in stating that it has proved highly satisfactory, covering more space than you promised, is more economical, and carries a better gloss than ordinary paint, and is freer from disagreeable odor. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WETHERED.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1872.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectations in economy, beauty, and I have every reason to believe in durability. More than two weeks since, I painted the roof of my house (Mansion House) with the Bradley Enamel Paint, and I was so well pleased with it, I determined to paint the fronts of the "Hotel," and I am most happy to say that it gives me perfect satisfaction. In conclusion, I will say, if this testimonial will be of any advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it.

Yours most respectfully,
ISAAC ALBERTSON,
Mansion House Hotel,
Corner Fayette and St. Paul Sts. Baltimore.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in July, 1871, Front Street Theatre was painted inside and out with "Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint," for which C. P. Knight, No 93 West Lombard Street is Agent, and to testify to its superiority over any and all other paints for similar uses. In no private dwelling can paint possibly be subjected to the very severe test it undergoes at this establishment, where, during our daily cleaning, soap and soda are constantly applied to it, and yet it appears as sound and fresh as when first put on. Of the numerous advantages it possesses over other paints, I will only mention its being mixed and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers; its quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work where paint is needed, and its very perceptible tenacity, which imparts beauty and durability to the objects on which it is used. As such I most earnestly recommend it to the merchants and tradesmen of our city, believing it will give them greater satisfaction than they can possibly anticipate.

WM. E. SINN,
Front Street Theatre.

Baltimore, April 25, 1872.

The following letter is strong and valuable:

BALTIMORE, Md., December 27, 1871.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Agent Bradley's Enamel Paint—Dear Sir:—The Paint we purchased from you we will cheerfully endorse as the best of any kind we have ever used, its covering qualities is everything desired, drying promptly and with a hard gloss, which must we think, resist the action of all kinds of weather This is our experience and we can recommend it with certainty, and intend to use it on all occasions where we desire a good job of work.

Very respectfully,
EMMART & QUARTERLY,
256 W. Baltimore Street,
House, Sign and Fresco Painters.

CHAMBERSBURG, December 10, 1872.

Mr. C. P. Knight, 93 W. Lombard St. Baltimore—Dear Sir:—The paints we received from you have been applied to several of our own buildings and to those of our friends, and have given entire satisfaction in covering qualities, in gloss, and in adaptability to all kinds of surface or material. We cheerfully recommend it, especially to that class of consumers who have to depend upon unknown parties or painters, to mix and furnish materials wherein we have found the most deception. Yours truly,

JACOB STOUFFER & SON.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 30, 1872.

C. P. Knight, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have had the Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, which I purchased from you, used inside and outside, both at my dwelling and store, for two seasons. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say, that it comes fully up to your recommendations in facility of use, economy, durability and beauty.

Yours truly,
THOMAS J. IRVING,
168 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND LINE, BALTIMORE Co., Md., September 24, 1872.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Agent, Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, Baltimore—Dear Sir:—The paint which I purchased from you has given entire satisfaction, so much so that all my neighbors intend to follow my example, and have their houses painted. It is both durable and cheap, but it looks better after it is put on than any paint I ever saw.

The painter I have employed is delighted with it. He says he can paint *twice* as fast and at the same time do a better job with the Enamel Paint than any oil or he ever used.

I can therefore, without hesitation, recommend it to the public as one of the very best articles of paint ever introduced.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES HALL.

Specimens and Price List furnish'd *gratis*. Liberal inducements to the trade.

**C. P. KNIGHT,**
**Sole General Agent,**
**93 W Lombard St. Baltimore, Md.**
nov 14 44 3m

## Report of the Condition of the BANK OF NEW HANOVER, February 1st, 1874.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOANS AND DISCOUNTS | $734,102 59 | CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN | $200,000.00 |
| BONDS AND STOCKS | 3,405.00 | UNDIVIDED PROFITS | 63,598.49 |
| OFFICE FURNITURE & SAFES | 5,164.66 | BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED | 53 277.74 |
| REAL ESTATE | 67,047.90 | BILLS PAYABLE | 35,000.00 |
| DUE FROM OTHER BANKS | 58,414.63 | DUE OTHER BANKS | 3,384.62 |
| CASH ON HAND | 111,966.38 | INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS | 541,842.31 |
| | $1,000,101.16 | | $1,000,101.16 |

I, S. D. WALLACE, Cashier of the Bank of New Hanover, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC BATES, Notary Public.

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J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

# BYRNE & KENAN,

## GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

—OFFICE—

Commercial Exchange Buildings,
NORTH WATER STREET.

Total Assets represented over ..... $38,003,187

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J.,
Cash Assets, ..... $28,511,473.

IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON,
Assets, Gold ..... $8,000,000

FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA,
Assets, Gold ..... $675,000

OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA,
Cash Assets, ..... $286,714

FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA,
Capital ..... $500,000

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